SUPPLEMENT TO

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PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Prince Gortschakoff's Jubilee was celebrated sterday (April 27th.) and the letter of thanks dressed to him by the Czar is a well-merited cognition of his faithful services to the State. A arter of a century has elapsed since Prince Gorts- akoff was called to the highest office in the perial system, and his approaching retirement m the Chancellorship will be remarkable not only the public ending of a striking career, fruitful in nts of permanent importance, but has the formal ning of a new chapter in the history of Russia. nce Gortschakoff is in his eighty-fourth year, and some time past he has surrendered the active rformance of his duties at the Russian Foreign ice to subordinate officials. It is understood that resignation will clear the way for Ministerial nges of the utmost moment. The office of perial Chancellor has hitherto been regarded as luding the functions of Prime Minister, so far as real primacy is possible among the advisers of Autocrat who are independent of Parliamentary port. But for the future, it is said, the Chancel- will be merely the Minister for Foreign Affairs. re is to be a real Premier, or President of the ncil of Ministers, and Loris Melikoff is desig- ed beforehand for the place. The Ministry of the erior, which in all the great centralised and potic, or semi-despotic, Governments of the tinent is the mainspring of power, and the linal point in the domestic administration, is to ransferred by Count Melikoff to Count Ignatieff, the Chancellorship, it is rumoured, is to pass rince Lobanoff. These changes import some- g more than a mere substitution of one set of for another. Coming at the beginning of a reign, and a reign, too, begun under conditions trange and startling, they portend a complete onstruction of the official system in Russia. e breach of continuity is made more evident and rough by the removal of M. de Giers, Prince rtschakoff's able subordinate, from the Imperial ancellery at St. Petersburg to the Russian Em- sy at Berlin.

t may be assumed, therefore, that Prince Gorts- akoff's retirement, even more signally than his cession to office five-and-twenty years ago, will ark the close of one era in Russian policy and the pening of another. The moment is fitting to eview in no captious or grudging spirit the career f the Imperial Chancellor, and fairly to take the easure of his services to his country. Prince lexander Gortschakoff was born, so to speak, in he purple of diplomacy. While still a very young an he took part in the Congresses of Laibach and erona as Secretary to Count Nesselrode, and he afterwards served as Secretary of Legation, as Minister, and as Ambassador at the Courts of London, Florence Stuttgart, and Vienna. He was Ambassador at the Austrain Court during the disastrous period of the Crimean War, and to his influence was mainly due the acceptance of the "four points" which formed the basis of the negotiations that led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856. Prince Gortschakoff was now approaching his sixtieth year when, on the restoration of peace, he was summoned to St. Petersburg to succeed his former chief. Count Nesselrode—the trusted but not always potent, Minister of the Emperor Nicholas—at the head of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Thenceforward his policy was the policy of Russia. It harmonised in its inception at least with the pacific desires and vague reforming aspirations of the Emperor Alexander II. Prince Gortschakoff believed that it was necessary for Russia to efface herself untill she had recovered from the moral and material effects of her disasters in the war with the Allies. His view was almost coincident with that adopted by M. Thiers in France after the German victories, and he took no pains either to disguise it or to give it a colour of mere political quietism. He never pretended that Russia did not keep in bitter remembrance not only the defeat inflicted upon her by England and France, and the humiliation she had to undergo in signing the Treaty of Paris, but also the "desertion" of the Russian cause, as the Russians chose to consider it, by Austria. When the troubles in Italy began, the Russian Chancellor saw an opportunity for combining a clear definition of the attitude of Russia with a severe rebuke addressed to the inconsistency of the Western Powers. The Crimean War had been fought to prevent Russian interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, and the doctrine of non-intervention was preached at Russia by the very Powers which soon after desired to bring pressure to bear on the Neapolitan and other Italian Governments in order to abate the evils of their domestic administration. This inconsistency furnished the Russian Chancellor with material for ironical criticism, and supplied a justification for his refusal to join in any international coercion of the Italian States. It was in defining and defending the attitude of Russia that the Prince placed on record the well-known sentence, "*La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recueille.*

During the immediately succeeding years Prince Gortschakoff persevered in, and followed up, this policy. He strove to make the Western Powers feel that they had forfeited the confidence of Russia, and to cause them to regret that result. He repudiated with equal energy the invitation of the French Government in favour of intervention during the civil war in the United States, and the attempts of France and England to mitigate the rigour of the repressive measures adopted during and after the Polish insurrection. The haughty tone of his Despatches was equally agreeable to Russian pride and offensive to the Continental Powers. During the struggle between Austria and Prussia the Russians were able to repay the former Power for the "betrayal" of 1854. There can be no doubt that if Russia had been willing to join with France the aggrandisement of Prussia and the unification of Germany would have been for a time at least, defeated. But the rapid growth of the German Power and the predominance of Prince Bismarck in Continental politics was equally surprising and displeasing to Prince Gortschakoff and the mass of the Russian people. At first the Russians were very willing to make use of the strict alliance with Germany, into which they were drawn by their attitude during the war of 1866, and which was cemented by the family friendship between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, to secure the repudiation of the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris. Prince Gortschakoff's Circular announcing that Russia would no longer recognise this part of her Treaty obligations was flung in the face of Europe at the very crisis of the Franco-German war, and the London Conference of 1871 had no choice—since this country was not prepared to vindicate the obligations of the Treaty by force of arms—but to admit and give formal effect to the Russian claim. In this transaction Russia had the tacit support of Germany, and the consideration for this aid was the abstention of Russia from active interference on behalf of France. Prince Gortschakoff's triumph was hailed with delight and gratitude by his countrymen, and the humiliation of England was regarded by the Russian people as the first step towards the renewal of the aggressive policy of Russia and the abandonment of the pacific ideal favoured by Alexander II. It soon became apparent that the predominance of Germany under the guidance of Prince Bismarck in the Councils of Europe was adverse to the realisation of Russian ambition. The deep-seated jealousy of German and Slav became a governing force in Continental politics, and when the secret diplomatic history of the past ten years comes to be written, it will be found that, at every important crisis, there was a conflict, not less grave because it was suppressed, between German and Russian interests. It is a tribute to Prince Gortschakoff's ability that the game remains, on the whole, undecided. If German policy has mainly contributed to counteract Russian designs upon Turkey, there can be no doubt that Prince Gortschakoff has more than once interfered to defeat German pressure upon France. We need not speak of the policy of the Russian Chancellor in the East. Probably he was forced into precipitate action, resulting in partial discomfiture and severe national trials, by the impatience of the Panslavonic and Revolutionary parties. But he has used the opportunities at his disposal with skill and boldness, and had certainly placed his country in a position inferior to that of no other Power, when the future of Russia was thrown into confusion by the outbreak of Nihilistic madness. With these new and incalculable dangers Prince Gortschakoff is too old a man to cope; it is hardly possible for one who belongs, as he does, to a past generation even to understand them. Though, as Englishmen, we cannot applaud the objects of his policy, we cannot help feeling sympathy with the close of a long career of public service amid circumstances so gloomy and disheartening.—*Standard.*

A MAD FANCY BALL.

"How much madder are they than other people—that is, other people who go to fancy balls?"—was the question suggested by the first glance at the great recreation room at the Middlesex County Asylum, Colney Hatch, last night. A few minutes more and the inquiry changes, for it is heard that many guests are present and quadrilling it merrily with the patients. It is now asked, "Which are the mad ones?" an inquiry not, as Dr. Sheppard can testify, always beside the mark when a relieving officer brings lunatics to the asylum. By degrees it is made out, as the two hundred couples are walking round the room after their dance, that some are dressed in much richer material than others, and the conclusion is hastily arrived at that richness of clothing is in proportion to mental soundness. There is another sign, too, which proves a distinguishing mark between mad and sane. The dancers, dight in many-coloured glazed cotton and tinsel, are obviously enjoying themselves. They are merry over their dancing, their lemonade and ginger beer. Hearty laughter is heard among some of the groups, and there is no longer doubt of their unfortunate condition. As the Lancers succeeds a round dance, some of the little peculiarities of the patients assert themselves. One odd little woman, with that queer kind of "low-comedy" face seen among the strolling dancers in the "tourist" parts of Ireland, is playing lustily on a tambourine just in front of the orchestra—if without reason, certainly not without rhythm, for her obbligato is played as well as could be desired. And in her strange Zingari dress of parti-coloured cotton and odds and ends of gold and silver tinsel, with buttons that fasten nothing and loops which hold up less, she is a picturesque being enough. Poor old Tambourina—for she is no longer in the bloom, if she ever had it, of youth—has a history sad and sorrowful enough. Stolen when a child, she acquired her musical accomplishments among the gipsies, and was only found by her own people when a hard life and perpetual exposure to heats and colds had left her what she is. She is said to have come of "decent people," poor Tamborina; but their means departed from them several years ago, and their daughter is now an inmate at Colney Hatch.

The mad people are not difficult of access, another mark of defective cerebral condition. They will enter into conversation with an entire stranger, and talk quite affably. A middleaged woman, attired either as Meg Merrilies or Helen Macgregor—it is doubtful which—in a great quantity of reddish tartan and a turban of original design, is very communicative as to her woes, which appear to turn mainly on the absence of alcoholic stimulants from the dietary of Colney Hatch. There are darker matters—a suspicion of murder supposed by herself to hang over certain or uncertain members of her family; and to this she turns from time to time, but only to recur, as assuredly as Cato to his *Delenda est Carthago*, to the question of restricted alcohol. As the bright airs of *The Pirates of Penzance* set the lighter-heeled patients tripping, she continues, "A pint of brandy the good doctor said I was to have, divided into four parts, taken every day, every four hours, with an egg beaten up in it; but," in a whisper, "I don't get it." And then Helen or Meg goes back to the suspicion of crime. She is more voluble than the rest, who seem bent upon getting their fill of dancing on this one happy evening of the year. Some of the dressed in strange costumes of pseudo-Russian or Tartar character dance not at all, but officiate as wallflowers of the most approved pattern. One dignified Moscow merchant, whose tongue proclaims him a German Jew, says, "Dem vat gannot tance had bedder dake deir egserzize zumvere else, or dey get in de vay," an observation savouring as little of insanity as the regular step and correct figure danced by the majority of the performers. But it will not do to be misled by proficiency in dancing. It is said on good authority to be no sign of sanity all—whatever the Taglionimaniacs of the last generation may have thought of the saltatory art. Among the poor people at the County Asylum may be found many graceful dancers, some of whom have practised for the ballet and othersin shows at fairs, in circuses,and casinos. And despite some evidence of eccentricity in the majority of costumes, many are admirably made. The tall female sailor who sets so vigorously to her partner in the Caledonians was a theatrical costumier, and when the drawings and stuffs came in, several months ago, showed great talent in working herself and in directing her less-skilled sisters and brethren. For there is no lack of sewing power at Colney Hatch, where the tailors and shoemakers give the lie to the popular comparison by far outnumbering the hatters. Inventive genius is shown by a brace of policewomen, duly helmeted and tunicked, but wearing a bright red petticoat beneath those ensigns of authority. Some of the dresses are very remarkable in the neatness with which they are gotten up, as for instance that of the officer of infantry in his red tunic, and forage cap instead of *pickelhaube*. The wearer is a tall, well-grown man, with well-bred look and manner, and is greatly liked by Mr. Skaife and other officers. He was a few years ago a draughtsman, working regularly for a famous illustrated newspaper; but at last he succumbed to a mania which must inflict terrible agony upon him. He is hunted by the police for some crime of which he is entirely innocent. They are ever on his track day and night, and even at this festive moment while the music is ringing in his ears, and his feet move swiftly, he is inwardly certain that the sleepless eye of his persecutors is upon him, and that at the first opportunity he will be seized and carried away. Another fine stalwart patient, also a good dancer and a pleasant fellow, is quite certain that he was at Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. "As the legitimate representative of the Queen, of course, I was there," he says with an air of conviction which takes one's breath away. He is the legitimate heir to the English Crown, of course, and, like Cain, has married his sister, whom he calls his "sister-wife." He writes letters setting forth his supposed claims, not rancorously, as one unjustly deprived of his rights, but as having no doubt that his unquestionable claims will be recognized in good time.

One of the best imagined dresses is that of a King of Hearts, a white suit with red hearts all over it and a Phrygian cap to match. The patient wearing it is exactly suited to the costume. He is extremely short, has great laughing eyes, and a mouth from ear to ear. He is at once Rigoletto and *L'homme qui rit*; but alack for his merry good-tempered face and astonishing grin, he is just a little over the narrow line which separates the wit and jester, the motley fool from the fool outright. Poor fellow, his face should have been his fortune on the comic stage. Another comical youth is the little plump lad with his face corked all over, who is diverting the ladies and gentlemen on the dais with his innocent attempts to promote the hilarity of the evening.

As dance succeeds dance the fun is enjoyed with keener zest, until supper is called, and a copious repast of coffee and cake is supplied to the patients. Up to the moment of supper a certain rule has been maintained as to the dancing of attendants with each other, which is nowise permitted till the second half of the evening, till when attendants must dance only with patients, an obviously wise rule to secure to the afflicted their full share of the fun. But in fact their fun has been going on ever since the making of the dresses commenced, a matter of infinite interest and delight. The last great joy has been the decoration of the reception room to-night—gay with trophies of many-coloured flags, with streaming penants, solid-looking evergreens, and rainbow-hued Chinese lamps. The last quadrille before supper is heartily enjoyed by patients, guests, and the Committee of Visitors, with Sir William Wyatt at their head. While this dance is going on it is possible to snatch a moment to look at the inhabitants of the two galleries at the lower end of the room. These are filled with patients who, by reason of age, sickness, or other infirmity, are adjudged unfit to take part in the celebration going on below. There are sad faces among these—faces which recall those of congenital deaf mutes and blind people—faces without form and void—the mask which hides nothing, because there is nothing to hide but imbecility. The poor creatures sit in gloomy stolidity, fixed and wooden, and form a saddening contrast to the really mad people, those afflicted with mania—that is, who, if their sufferings be acute at times, have at least their moments of partial lucidity. Such a moment they are having now, and are rejoicing like happy children in the entertainment provided for them by wise and loving heads and hearts and hands.—*Daily News.*

DIPLOMATISTS IN PETTICOATS.

Until Sixtus V. gave the designation of Ambassadress to the Countess Olivarez, and admitted her to the privilege of kissing the papal slipper, the wives even of Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary seem to have enjoyed no recognized position. They were outside the sphere of politics altogether; and when their husbands went on distant or dangerous missions, such as to Moscow or Constantinople, they were usually left behind. A new era began with the Pope's condescension to the wife of the Spanish Ambassador. Other Courts followed the example of the Vatican; and soon the existing perplexities of international law became further increased by learned disputations concerning the amount of consideration an Ambassadress was entitled to, and what exactly consituted an affront or a discourtesy which a State ought to resent when offered to her. On this head the old jurists seem to have been very much divided. A lady, as they supposed, being easily offended, it was obvious she could not be allowed herself to estimate the extent of her own wrong; and Gregorio Leti went so far as to lay it down that the wife of an Ambassador might be publicly affronted without her Government being called on to demand any satisfaction. Vattel, however, thought very differently; which was not to be wondered at, considering the important position which ladies had usurped in French diplomacy long before his time. Eleonore of France, who acted for Francis the First at the Conference of Bommy, according to De Wicquefort fully deserved the title of Ambassadress; and then there was Marguerite of Alencon (Francis's sister) who was sent to Madrid by her mother the Regent to negotiate her brothers' release. The next century furnished the remarkable instance of Mdme. de Guebriant, who represented the remarkable infant Louis XIV. at the Conrt of Ladislas IV. of Poland on the occasion of his marriage with Marie Louise of Mantua. The Chevalier d'Eon, who represented France at the Court of St. James's, and who was for years supposed to be a woman, turned out to be a man after all. His name, however, can well be spared from an ample list of French ladies who schemed, and intrigued, and cajoled during that eventful eighteenth century down to the days of the pleasant witty Duchesse de Dino, who for a brief period competed for the palm of diplomacy in London with the Princess Lieven. De Real and some others are of opinion that the Marechale de Guebriant was the only female diplomatist who was fully accredited by her own Court with all the proper functions of an Ambassador; and that the mission of the beautiful Countess of Konigsmark, who was sent to Charles XII. of Sweden by another King of Poland to patch up a peace at any price, ought not to be regarded in the same light. The mission of the latter closely resembled that of Mdlle. de Querouaille to Charles the Second, and seems to have originated in a total misconception of the character of "the Lion of the North." Voltaire says Countess Konigsmark's wit was such that she was better suited to make a negotiation succeed than any Minister of that day; and—what that lazy voluptuary Augustus the Second thought more to the point—she had also the reputation of being the most fascinating woman in Europe. No opportunity, however, was offered her of bringing either her talents or fascinations into play. The King flatly refused her an audience; and all that she seems to have got out of her expedition was the poor satisfaction of being able to say that there was only one person whom Charles was afraid of meeting, and that was the Countess of Konigsmark.

If the female diplomatist has been kept more out of sight in the current century, her influence has been none the less felt in foreign politics. She is still a useful intermediary between Minister and Minister; and her *salon* is often turned to account as an ambush from which attacks may be directed against States and Cabinets. A proposal to outrage an ally or tear up a treaty coming from her is not so likely to shock diplomatic propriety; and her pen never compromises a Ministry or a Court, for the dulness of Blue and Yellow Books is unrelieved by feminine correspondence. And then a Minister may call upon a lady, however eminent, without the fact being telegraphed from one end of Europe to the other. The Metternichs and Nesselrodes of the last generation were well aware of the value of women's work and wit in international politics. When the Austrian Chancellor was working heart and soul to turn out the pro-Russian Ministry of M. de Martignac in Paris, he called into requisition the "matinees allemandes" of the Countess Apponyi; and the share which the Princess Lieven had in the intrigues of 1827 which ended in the resignation of the Duke of Wellington and the short-lived Administration of Mr. Canning, is a matter which is now pretty well authenticated. Russian women, from one reason or another, seem at a very early period to have taken men's parts in politics and played them well. The mania of Russians for screening their national life from European curiosity was probably at the bottom of their selection, as being the least compromising agents between their own Court and another; and, to do them justice, they have taken kindly to the life. They have shown themselves as patient handmaids to statecraft as Frenchwomen to amusement or Italians to art; and whenever a plot was hatching, from a bedchamber conspiracy to a design against the peace of Europe, a Dashkoff or a Protasoff was sure to be at the Sovereign's elbow doing her part to hold the threads of the intrigue. The melancholy sentimental character of more than one Czar has subjugated them easily to women's influence. the First Alexander was always more or less under a woman's thumb: at one time in thraldom to a Naryschkine, at another to a Baroness Krudener. When this remarkable woman crossed his path the Czar was just in that condition of mind and body to be easily impressed with the mystic style of religion she preached. The exhaustion caused by his terrible struggle with Napoleon; the gloom which the burning of Moscow had stamped upon his spirit; the errors and sorrows of his domestic life—all inclined him to fall back upon religion for support. The Baroness's eloquence, her mysticism, her sentimentalism, together made a conquest of Alexander's vacillating imaginative disposition; and, if the Holy Alliance came not of her prompting, the enthusiasm with which the Czar threw himself into the project was in all likelihood kindled by this lady.

The missions of Russian women to foreign Courts—accredited or unaccredited—at the early part of this century, however they may have shocked the notions of old-fashioned diplomatists, were a pleasant relief from what was called "la diplomatie des aides-de-camp généraux." In 1840 there was quite a galaxy of feminine talent in Paris engaged in the intrigues to patch up a Franco-Russian alliance against England. Mdmes. Benkendorff and Tchernychef (both wives of successive heads of the Third Section), Kisselef and Nesselrode, were all at one time in the French capital working hard to further a policy which was not altogether distasteful to the Citizen King. But Princess Lieven stood a head and shoulders above any of them. She was not the first lady of that name who had meddled with affairs of State. Her husband's mother, the Countess Carlovna (she was created a Princess at Nicholas's coronation in 1826) had played a distinguished part in the reigns of Catherine, Paul, and Alexander I., and had been Nicholas's governess and instructor. Christopher Andrewitch, the younger son, had inherited but a small portion of the talents of this remarkable old lady. He was a statesman *malgre lui*; and if the Princess Daria Christopharovna did not positively dictate his despatches, as some people said she did, we know that he entered, under her direction, into policies that were often opposed to his own convictions: for, if he could be called a diplomatist at all, he was of the school of Nesselrode and Pozzo di Borgo, who thought Ambassadors existed to conciliate rival Ministers and prevent monarchs from quarreling. The story of the Princess's successes here are well known—successes which were perhaps somewhat owing to her admirable aping of English ways and manners. She was the "rage" in London during many of the nineteen years that her husband was Ambassador here. Prince Lieven died in 1839. For some time there was no accredited Russian Ambassador at the Court of Louis Phillippe, and the delicate negotiations which passed between St. Petersburg and Paris concerning the Eastern Question and the Russo-French alliance were entrusted to the hands of the Princess Daria. That the sister of Count Benkendorff (then the all-powerful chief of the Third Section), the widow of Nicholas's friend and the mother of two of his aides-de-camp should have been accepted in Paris as the agent of her Court was natural enough. But the extent of her influence in French politics was probably much exaggerated. Inhabiting, as she did, Talleyrand's old hotel in the Rue St. Florentin—the house where the Prince had entertained the Emperor Alexander—Parisians jumped to the conclusion that the mantle of the vice-Grand-Elector had descended on her shoulders. They suspected her of keeping the key to the Eastern Question in her pocket and having the "Rhine frontier" fastened to her *chatelaine*.

The two ladies who have in these latter days played the most important part in amateur diplomacy—Mdme. de Novikoff and the Princess Lisa Troubetzkoi—have done their best to act up to the high standard of intrigue which the Princess Lieven laid down. For various reasons, however, they have worked on somewhat different lines. When Mdme. Lieven was at the height of her fame as an *intriguante* the *grande dame* had hardly given place to the *dame come il faut* (a transition which Balzac was wont to date from the revolution of July) and it was possible to topple over Ministries, if not dynasties, in a *salon*. Mdmes. Troubetzkoi and Novikoff found it necessary to supplement the *tracasseries* of the drawing-room with ruder means. The former M. Thiers took under his protection; and it was owing to the encouragement and advice of the quondam editor of the *Constitutionnel* that the *Neva*, a Franco-Russian journal, was set on foot. It had, however, but a brief existence; and the Princess's reunions which had been frequented chiefly by Thierists during the reign of the first President of the new Republic became deserted when her patron fell and she began to cabal against Marshal MacMahon's Government. Her own Government then disowned her; and she left Paris in disgust, having never achieved more than a *succes d'estime*. She is only remembered now—if she is remembered at all—by Frenchmen and Frenchwomen as an agreeable hostess and an accomplished woman. Mdme. Novikoff, the O. K. (Olga Kireef) of "Russia and England," has also dabbled a little in journalism; and when London correspondent of the Russ, a Moscow newspaper, furnished her countrymen with some curious notes on the ways and manners and habits of thought, religious and political, of her hosts. Her career in London, her conquests amongst the most perfect and astute statesmen of our time, and her bold and not unsuccessful attempt to make a Russian handmaid of English High Churchism are too well known to require notice here. She has been exceedingly useful to her friends in Russia, and may live to be more useful yet. There is plenty of credulty and vanity in England to work upon.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE KING OF THE BEGGARS.

The death of George Brine, "King of the Beggars," is not an event likely to excite any very poignant regret among the more respectable portion of the community. Yet few crowned heads exercise a sway less disputed than, until recently, did the aged vagrant who claimed the title borne a century earlier by Bampfylde Moore Carew. He had won his throne by a long life spent in idleness and alms-asking, and thought it was his proud boast that he had been in every gaol and workhouse in England, and been committed more than one hundred times for offences against "5 Geo. IV., cap. 83, and 1 and 2 Vict., cap. 38," he defied any turnkey in the realm to assert that he had ever been convicted of crimes so vulgar as felony and larceny. Who is to inherit this discreet monarch's office we have not learned, though possibly the heir apparent might be named in Scotland-yard, or by the officials of the Mendicity Society, who wage such undying war against the Beggar King and all his subjects. For three hundred years the campaign has been going on. Branding, flogging, hard labour, hanging, and beheading have been all tried as cures for begging. Acts of Parliament out of number, constabulary Reports voluminous and dry, Societies wordy and fussy, plans unpractical as Count Rumford's and Quixotic as those aired at Social Science gatherings, have all been devoted to those whom the Spaniards politely call "Bisonos." Yet with poor laws, work houses, gaols, policemen, recording secretaries, and organising secretaries, central committees and district committees, the sturdy beggar still whines at the street corner and implores a penny in glib phraseology as old as the days of Martin Luther, or perhaps familiar to the gallant Bedesmen who requested the citizens of Byzantium to "give and obolus to Belisarius." The army of vagrants may have waxed and waned, but there they are to-day disciplined, prosperous, and loyal after their own knavish fashions. They have their beats, their agents, their pass words, their organization, their rendezvous, their slang, their sign-language as eloquent as that of the Pawnees, and their hieroglyphics, unknown to the working world, but as legible to them as are the Cuneiform characters to Sir Henry Rawlinson. All winter they have been hybernating in workhouses, goals, and casual wards. But the warm winds have now awoke them out of their sleep, and before a month passes their battalions will have silently marched forth, to levy a a comfortable revenue from their more industrious fellow-countrymen. No topographer knows the high-roads and by-paths of England better than the professional Beggar, and his knowledge of the relative advantages of the different casual wards, cranks, and labouryards over the kingdom is at once curious and complete. He will never do a day's work from May to November. Yet, if he knows his business properly, he will live in fatness without once demeaning himself by assisting at the Assizes, or by any act so rash as knocking at the door of a newfashioned Justice.

The Beggar's calling is one of the most ancient in the world. Like witch-tales and waterworship he is what the ethnologist terms a "survival." He belongs to an Eastern caste, who entered Europe with the Aryans, and has lingered on in a work-a-day world, as a proof that, though fashions change, Man remains much the same throughout all ages. In the tolerant East he is regarded as a person worthy of veneration, and the wild-eyed Dervish who wanders over Central Asia is considered at once a saint to be propitiated by a coin, and an individual to be shunned by cleanly people. The many orders of begging monks perpetuated the religious aspect of the mendicant's character, and the very name now applied to the knaves who have inherited their traditions without their piety is derived from the Beghards of Germany, or even from the Beguinæ, those societies of lay women who sprang up in Europe when the slaughter of the Crusades occasioned such a disproportion between the sexes' Even after the dispersion of the religious houses had robbed begging of its most sacred side, the profession did not sink into disrepute. Old soldiers got licences to beg in lieu of pensions, and wandered over the country privileged persons who, in return for a groat or a handful of meal, entertained the bumpkins with truculent tales of the Civil War, of my Lord Fairfax, of old Noll, of Prince Eugene and my Lord Duke of Marlborough of the sacking of cities, and of how the army marched and swore through Flanders and the Low Countries. In the literature of the Seventeenth Century we find continual reference to the Mumpers and Rufflers of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of the Scarecrows, whom the *Spectator* describes as sham soldiers, who affected to "have suffered in the Great Rebelion," while the Gaberlunzies, of whom Edie Ochiltree, the King's Blue Gown, is the most celebrated member, were Bedesmen, formally commissioned by the Scottish authorities to collect alms for their support. The "Jockies" who went about the kingdom reciting the Sloggans, or ancient gathering war cries, were mendicants of a still more venerable class. But like the Bedesmen they were considered no less repuable than if they had been in receipt of good service rewards, and in the days of few posts were the gossips and messagebearers of all classes. Even in England a licence to beg was regarded in much the same light as a place on the Civil List Pension Roll is in modern times. In 1551 the Proctor of the dispersed Hospital of our Lady of St. Catherine, at Newington, was accorded this privilege; and when fifty years later John Stow could no longer ply needle or pen, he was rewarded for his long labours in unravelling the history of London by the King's authority "to collect among our loving subjects their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities."

It is, indeed, questionable whether a scholar had in early times any better prospect of regular support. The Universities were so conscious of this that they gave a supper and a stiver to all who had Latin enough to ask for it. Erasmus collected his contributions in as business-like a manner as Comte did in our own times. And it was while begging bread and water at the gate of La Rabida Convent that Columbus made the acquaintance of Perez de Marchena, through whose aid he was introduced to Ferdinand and Isabella. Homer was, indeed, one of the Beggars' order, as were his brethren, the Jongleurs and Minstrels of a later date, and the most remarkable account of the Vagrants of the Middle Ages is the "Liber Vagatorum" of Martin Luther, who for a time belonged to the ancient fraternity. From that extraordinary work we learn how conservative is the Beggar's caste. There is scarcely a trick practised nowadays which was not familiar in Germany prior to the Reformation, and the very superstitious of folk-lore which were then current, find a fitting asylum among the mendicants of our times. The one-legged soldier, who had never fired a snapchance, though he had "lost a leg in the Emperor's wars," the "Abrams man," who had been a "slave among the Infidels," or had received a never healing wound from a Barbary Corsair, were fifteenth.century prototypes, whose modern representatives may be seen any day in localities where the police are few and the officers of the Charity Organisation Society not very active. The Poor Law, however, was the death of respectable begging. The old soldiers got pensions; the old sailors were received into Greenwich Hospital, and the deserving poor found a refuge in the workhouse or received out-door relief. Thus the residuum came to be composed of a monotonous legion of rogues, Beggars from infancy and choice, and in the majority of cases, the descendants of professional Beggars. The trade has still attractions for certain disorderly minds. It is the most independent and sociable of all callings. The Beggar, by drawing his revenue from society at large, is not at the beck or whim of any one, while the open air life, the vulgar carouses, and the continual changes are charms irresistible to the wayward class who recruit the Rogues' Army. But the trade is not so good as it once was. Andrew Gemmels, who was the original of Scott's Blue Gown in the "Antiquary," lamented that in his day the profession had so decayed that it was no longer "the occupation of a gentleman," and, late in this century, another patriarch who had grown grey in the business declared that "Kelso weel beggit was worth thirty shillings a week less than when he was young." King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid, like the *Beggars' Opera*, Bishop Percy's pleasant tale of "Bessee the Beggar's Daughter of Bednall green," who married a Knight and received a dowry of three thousand pounds, have preserved a certain romance around a prosaic calling. The curious stories which Captain Grose relates regarding wealthy beggars may possibly be true, for even yet we hear now and then of Beggars' hoards. When Sir Walter Scott was a student at Edinburgh University a street Beggar's son was passing through the Faculty of Theology, and it is a perfectly authenticated fact that as late as 1863 the son of a Dumfriesshire Bedesman graduated at the same seat of learning. But every day the trade is approaching nearer and nearer to that of the felon, while the revenue to be extracted from it seems to be decreasing, since "the King" whose death is recorded ended his career in a Dorsetshire workhouse.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

"Though his bark cannot be lost, yet it shall be tempest-tost." This fate, prepared by the three weird sisters for the Tiger, bound for Aleppo in the days of Macbeth, seems by some misadventure to have overtaken another Tiger, bound in this nineteenth century from Liverpool to Baltimore. The story of the sufferings of the captain and crew of this unlucky vessel would need but a very little embellishing, if it has not been embellished already to make it a fit pendant to the story of the "Ancient Mariner," or even of Vanderdecken himself. It was undoubtedly by only the narrowest chance that the world has been spared from witnessing a tragedy as harrowing as any that has ever darkened the annals of seafaring life. The picking up of derelict ships—battered and dismasted hulks on which wind and sea have done their worst, and from which every sign of life has departed—is a common occurrence enough. Less common and infinitely more horrifying would it be to pick up a vessel sound both in hull and in rigging drifting about aimlessly in mid-ocean, and tenanted only by the wasted remains of a screw slowly but surely starved to death. Yet even such a tale as this the Sunderland steamer Nebo might have brought us had some chance taken her into a certain lattitude a week later than actually happened. Steaming home from the Gulf of Mexico the Nebo sighted, on the 8th of the present month, and in or about the latitude of Charleston, a barque with signals of distress hoisted. True to the natural impulse of a British seaman, the captain of the steamer at once bore down towards the distressed vessel. As the distance lessened, it was difficult to see what was amiss. There was no sign of wreck. Spars and canvas were intact. The boats were in their places on the davits. Whatever danger there was threatening the lives of the crew, it was a danger that was hidden and needed to be explained. The explanation was not long in coming. A boat was lowered over the side of the barque, and into it got a crew, who, with evident difficulty and effort, pulled towards the steamer. Even then there seemed to be some more than ordinary anxiety to obtain assistance, for in the boat a man was standing up wildly waving what appeared to be nothing else than the skin of some black animal. The boat came alongside, and the story was told in one word: "We are starving." There was little need even to say so much as this, for emaciated frames and tottering steps told the story more eloquently than words. For men who are starving there is only one medicine, and that was instantly supplied. The captain of the barque, who had signalled so strangely and so eagerly from the boat, was cared for in the cabin, while the rest of the boat's crew were sent forward. Then with as much speed as possible the barque was revictualled, and was last seen from the steamer heading, with a fair wind, towards her destination, leaving behind as a memento of a strange adventure the black skin that had been so oddly introduced into the code of marine signalling.

The succour came in time, but only just in time, and only after a period of anxiety and suffering such as few men care afterwards to rememb r. Was the Tiger bewitched? Had she sailed on a Friday, or had one of her crew heedlessly immolated an albatross? The merchantman's forecastle is still a nursery of quaint superstitions, and no doubt the run of ill-luck that attended this particular voyage has been satisfactorily accounted for by those whom it most concerned. When the Tiger sailed from the Mersey early in December, doubtless her crew expected to make their port in six or seven weeks. As for scarcity of food, she was provisioned for something over three months, and no one on board could have dreamed of such a possibility. They might meet with winter storms in the Atlantic, but even out of a storm it is possible with a wellfound vessel, to get a favourable slant of wind. It was not their fate, however, to contend with storms. By some strange chance this midwinter voyage across the Atlantic was delayed by calms. When the wind chose to blow it blew in the wrong direction, and time after time obstinately refuse to blow at all. And so it came to pass that not until close on eleven weeks had gone by did the crew of this bewitched ship find themselves just within sight of land, fourteen miles off Cape Henry. Once within that point and their see yoyage would be over, and nothing would be left to be done but to follow the course of the broad river till they dropped anchor opposite the wharves and church towers of Baltimore. Ill luck, however, followed them still with a singular pertinacity. Down came a furious north-westerly gale off the land, and away went the Tiger before it out to sea again. To make headway towards her port was an impossibility. The gale carried her clean across the belt of cold water that lies along the American coast, and left her entangled in the baffling winds that hang over the course of the Gulf Stream. A week or two more and provisions—the three months' supply that had seemed so amply sufficient—were visibly running low. Short allowance of food became an absolute necessity; short allowance of water also. Still it could be for a few days at most. A breeze would surely spring up from somewhere which would carry them towards the port, still so provokingly close at hand. But day after day went by, and Cape Henry was as far off as ever. The last day of March saw the end of the last drop of water. Three days more and the last morsel of food had vanished likewise. Thirteen famished men looked each other blankly in the face, realising at the last the terrible fact that but for such sustenance as might in the last resort be obtained from a dog and a cat which the captain chanced to have on board, all means of supporting life were at an end.

Was the vessel bewitched? It is easy to imagine the strange fancies which might creep over the minds of the sanest men under such circumstances. It is easy to imagine the effort that would be necessary to shake off a feeling of absolute despair. Still, while there was life there was hope, and life must be sustained in some way or other. There was no need, happily, to talk or think all at once of that last horrible expedient of starving men. There was the captain's dog, and, no matter how eloquently pleaded for, the captain's dog must go. Even a large dog, however, among thirteen famished men was not much. The bones were picked clean, and then there came the question as to what should go next. The gloom of the situation deepened hour by hour. Two ships had been sighted, and both had disappeared beyond the edge of the horizon, regardless of all signals of distress. Dark suggestions of suicide began to be circulated; why should they perish by inches in each other's sight? Even darker suggestions floated about—suggestions repelled with horror, yet daily gathering more the shape of a terrible possibility. There was still leather to be cut from boots; still oil in which that leather might be soaked and possibly rendered eatable. The last drop of oil, however, went, and fate, as it seemed now, was still against them. For want of the oil the side lights could not be lighted, nor even the lights in the binnacle. What did it matter? If they were doomed never to reach their port, one course was as good as another, and if there were no stars visible to steer by, they could hardly be worse off than they were if they steered by guess. And so the morning of the 8th April, the 125th day after leaving Liverpool, broke at last, seeming to these famine-stricken shadows of men a day as blank as any that had lately gone before it. There was still the cat left to fall back upon, and the cat must share the fate of the dog. The smoke of a steamer appears far away on the horizon astern. Will she see the signals of distress, or will she too pass cruelly by? There never could be a worse half-hour than that during which the crew of the Tiger waited to know their doom. At last there was no mistake. The Nebo was bearing down upon them, and the cat was saved. But how nearly what thus ended with an irresistible touch of comedy came to ending in an unspeakable tragedy only those can adequately appreciate who were there. The story as it is told perhaps, appears too artistically complete. It has more affinity to the "Wreck of the Grosvenor" and other calamities of romance than to authenticated cases of distress at sea. But truth is sometimes not only stranger but also more artistic than fiction, and the narrative of the misfortunes of the Tiger is probably, at least, founded on fact.—*Daily News.*

FOREIGN LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

The persistence with which the agents of Continental Lotteries are inundating this country with their deceptive programmes is becoming a matter of public notoriety. For many years past favoured individuals only have been in the habit of receiving these documents. But within the last few months the post has simply rained torrents of them. Almost every moving one or more is among the heterogeneous missives which it is one of the tempered blessings of the Postal Union to convey to us. To the case hardened man of the world this may seem a trivial matter. It amounts simply to opening and then tossing them aside, or possibly, if the outside is suspicious, completing the one operation without incurring the trouble of the other. On the experienced man of business the honeyed words of the Hamburg 'Banker," have no effect, for he would no more dream of investing in the State Lottery of Homborg Schlippen Schloppen than he would of lending money to Liberia or Honduras. Of this fact, perhaps, the petty money-changers who distribute their baits by the million are perfectly aware: but if they sow their seed sufficiently broadcast experience teaches them that enough springs up to make the labour amply profitable. Not only London, but every city and town in the Kingdom is overwhelmed with these prospectuses, and of late, not content with exhausting the published Directories, the ingenious speculators are offering so much per hundred for the "legibly-written addresses" of persons whose names do not appear in our Postal Guides. It is, therefore, evident that they propose appealing to a stratum of society humbler than that which has hitherto been cultivated by them; and that they have rightly calculated on the combined credulity and greed of even the very poorest is proved by a curious fact which has just come to light. From one secluded parish in a Midland county the sum of seven pounds has been sent in payment of tickets and fractions of tickets in one of these speculations, and among those who responded to the Lottery circular was a widow in receipt of parochial relief. If this is the case in one remote locality we may be sure that it obtains in many others also, and thus the mischief caused by such gambling-made-easy is likely soon to become very serious. This country is, however, not the only one bombarded by Lottery programmes. Every State in Europe receives them in shoals. Even the shrewd Americans are being so demoralised by them that the United States Government are at present devising means whereby they may be prevented from entering the country; whilst Italy, finding that her own State Lotteries suffer by this foreign competition, has adopted the most stringent measures to secure herself against the artifices of the German speculators.

Government Lotteries, as a means of adding to the revenue, were at one time a recognised financial operation in every European country. Genoa originated the idea, and Venice improved on it. Queen Elizabeth dragooned her subjects into buying Lottery shares; and that frugal Prince James I., not content with selling Knighthoods and Baronetcies, instituted a Lottery in order to facilitate the "planting of Virginia." Charles I. established one to provide fonds for bringing water into London, while some of his subjects, imitating his virtuous example, "raffled" terraces like the Adelphi, and bad building speculations like Skinner-street. Indeed, with the exception of a short interval following a self-denying ordinance of Queen Anne, Lotteries were, up to the 18th of October, 1826, when the last was drawn, the means whereby from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* were added to the national income, though at a cost to public morals which ten times that amount would not have repaid. Most of the other European countries soon followed our example. In France Lotteries were abolished in 1836, and even the little Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt was, in 1852, far-seeing enough to dispense with such a vicious source of revenue. But Italy, Denmark, Austria, Prussia, and some of the minor German States were neither so virtuous nor so wise, and according, in these countries, to their standing disgrace, public gambling still exists under the direct patronage of the Government. In the old Papal States Lotteries flourished with a rankness unknown elsewhere; and Italy has continued them for her own enrichment. Last year King Humbert's Finance Minister obtained 68,000,000 lire in this manner, and in the previous year even a larger sum. In 1880 Austria credited her revenue with 2,200,000*l.* from the Imperial Lotteries, while Prussia drew about 200,000*l.* from a similar source. Even little Denmark makes a profit of about 44,000*l.* out of the national gambling-house which once a year sets all classes half-crazy and unsettles hundreds of persons for any regular industry during the rest of the twelve months. Still it would be unjust to stigmatise these State Lotteries as swindles. They are strictly legal, and, in one sense, are conducted on the principles of fair play. But otherwise they do not differ much from any other gambling establishments. In Monte Carlo, the "punter" who ventures his napoleon on the red takes his chance of losing it on the black, in the hope of winning treble the stake—just as, on a smaller scale, does the rustic who accepts the invitation to guess under which thimble the pea reposes. The same principal, or want of principal, prevails in the Government Lottery. The persons who buys a ticket does so trusting that he will draw a prize, though conscious that this prize must be won at somebody else's cost, since the State opens the Lottery with the avowed intention of making a large profit out of the luckless ticket-holders. But it does worse than this. It either gives a large commission to the "banking" syndicates to sell the tickets, or it disposes of the whole issue to these speculators, who in their turn, retail them at an advanced price, or divide one ticket up into two, three, six or even twenty parts, to suit the means of the humblest gambler who may snap at their bait.

No one familiar with the vitiating influence of Continental State Lotteries could ever wish to see them revived in this country. For months prior to the drawing, a gambling fever pervades the community. Trade is paralysed, because people, instead of spending their savings on legitimate wants, buy Lottery tickets. As the day draws near nothing else is talked of. Knaves wax fat by devising "lucky numbers," and superstitious waiters on Fate will, like the Monachese "tiger fighter," use the most strenuous efforts to obtain the ticket possessing the number which their cabalistic calculation affixed on as the winning one. After the drawing is over one or two are richer, but many are poorer. The few fortunate people squander their money on the "lightly-come-lightly-go principle," and, in addition, contract a taste for gambling which usually ends in their utter ruin. As for those who have drawn the blanks, they not only lose their money, but often take to drinking and other evil courses. Daily industry seems duller than ever, and the humble earnings of their toil appear contemptible beside the great prize which they live on in the certainty of making one day their own. During the Lottery Carnival in England something very similar was seen. The showiest offices in the finest streets were devoted to the sale of tickets. Bills were distributed wholesale. "Poetry" was invoked when prose failed to describe the attractions of the Lottery in sufficiently glowing terms, and the most popular artists, from Hogarth to Cruikshank, busied themselves in designing pictorial devices. Fielding and the Satirists were more usefully occupied in attempting to throw ridicule on the mania by one day producing a farce at Drury Lane, and on another occasion by issuing the prospectus of what affected to be a "Ladies' Lottery" for husbands. But laughing and preaching were alike without effect. Highwaymen robbed and murdered in the hope of gaining a prize in "the Lottery," and servants plundered their masters, and public officials stole the funds committed to their charge, in order to buy tickets in a "tombola," compared with which the South Sea Bubble and Law's Mississippi Scheme were but trifling affairs. To the regret of few save the Lottery speculators, the last of these public gamblings took place in Cooper's Hall, Basinghall-street, some fifty years ago. Henceforward, "infallible methods of calculating lucky numbers" became unsaleable secrets, and a once famous book, "Painter's Guide to the Lottery," ceased to be a publishing "property." In the Railway Mania, the Public Company gambling, and a few Stock Exchange "rigs" of late years the present generation have been afforded glimpses of what was at one time an everyday feature of English life. But unless these German State Lotteries infect the community with a touch of its old madness, anything like the past would be difficult to re-produce.—*Standard.*

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

The announcement of a new series of *Household Words*, by the son of the founder of that famous periodical, can hardly fail to recall pleasant memories of the time when journalism had not yet swollen to its present vast proportions. In March, 1850, when the first number of *Household Words* was published, the world was innocent of the multitude of monthly magazines and weekly newspapers which now cover its library table. There were the great Quarterlies of course, the magazines issued by Blackwood and Bentley, and a few more, including *Fraser's Magazine*, but the great crowd of modern publications of this kind was unknown. The sub-acid style, first made popular by the *Saturday Review*, was not then invented; and weekly reading was mainly composed of the *Illustrated News, Bill's Life, Punch*, the *Spectator* still happily flourishing in renewed strength, and the now extinct *Examiner*. The sole organ of "Society" was the *Morning Post*. The announcement of a new journal conducted by Charles Dickens roused keen curiosity. More than a hundred thousand copies of the first number were sold, and *Household Words* was a going and paying concern from the moment it was launched. It is difficult to convey to a cool and critical generation an accurate idea of the enthusiasm aroused by the name of Charles Dickens, then at the summit of his fame. M. Taine and other judges have since then discussed and analyzed his peculiar method; but at the period referred to he was looked up to as the founder of a new art, that of minute and graphic description. Already a reaction has set in against mere imitations of his really inimitable method of treatment, and those who once followed his system closely have laid it aside. But the school of Dickens has not been without its effect upon literature, any more than the school of the Pre-Raphaelites upon painting. It has shown the reading world that things to the unobservant eye, small, mean, and insignificant, may be instructing as well as amusing when accurately depicted. It is not perhaps, as a rule, necessary to paint oysters an wined flasks as Jan Steen and Gerard Douw painted them; nor is it imperative to paint every blade of grass and every leaf as the Pre-Raphaelite brethren did in their early days; but the habit of close observation of detail is none the less valuable when a broader method is adopted. Thus the world is all the better for the school of Dickens as for the school of PreRaphaelism. Perhaps in the method of one as of the other there is apparent a want of that highest effect of culture, a sense of proportion, and a consequent disposition to fritter away mind and work upon small issues; yet who will complain of this tendency as he surveys the Millais collection or reads the "Uncommercial Traveller?"

One function of the original *Household Words*, as of its legitimate successor, *All the Year Round*, has proved to be that of ushering in new claimants to a place in the world of literature and journalism. The great position enjoyed by Dickens in the literary world, his early and intimate connection with newspaper work as a man "in the gallery," and his genial and helpful nature attracted a cloud of aspirants around him. He was immeasurably more infested than ever was Pope by "frantic poetess" and "rhyming peer," and the "parson much bemused with beer" was assuredly not wanting. Out of this crowd of claimants he chose his "young men" with the skill of a born leader, and helped them on by tongue and pen, by shrewd counsel and fierce "cutting" of their articles. If he had any fault it was in the good nature which prevented him from crushing unhappy creatures, doubtless wellfitted for every pursuit but that of letters; and who were induced to persevere by his mistaken kindness to their own ultimate sorrow and discomfiture. But there are so many always ready to perform the crushing operation that Dickens's excesses in the opposite direction may well be pardoned, especially when the quality of the men whom he introduced to or encouraged to work for the public is considered. Some had written much or little before they came to him, but the fact remains that it was under his leadership that they achieved reputation. Beneath the banner upheld by Charles Dickens and his faithful friend the late Mr. W. H. Wills, who by the way were at one time respectively editor and sub-editor of the *Daily News*, marched a brilliant array of writers, if not quite of the Titanic proportions of the early contributors to *Fraser's Magazine*, yet noteworthy by their brilliant success in the new periodical. Mr. Wilkie Collins had previously written fiction, but his most famous work, "The Woman in White," appeared in *Household Words*. The late Mr. Charles Collins was actually egged on by "the Chief" into writing his remarkable "Eye-Witness" and other papers. Mr. Sala's "Key of the Street" unlocked for him the avenue to his successful career, and Mr. Grenville Murray spread his wings as "The Roving Englishman," and made his mark by a fierce attack on late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whom he satirised as "Sir Hector Stubble." Mr. Edmund Yates's best novel, "Black Sheep," and scores of his best articles appeared in the journal "conducted by Charles Dickens," as did Lord Lytton's "Strange Story;" as well as "Hard Times," "Great Expectations," the "Uncommercial Traveller," and a regiment of Christmas stories by the hand of the master himself. Among the writers of poems and stories short and long, essays and descriptions, are the well known names of Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Gaskell, Peter Cunningham, Miss Jewsbury, John Forster, Albert Smith, James Hannay, and Mark Lemon.

The present application of the title endowed with such brilliant associations is made in a sense more literal than of old. *Household Words* in its new form is a genuine journal for the household and housewife, containing hints and directions of all kinds necessary in housekeeping. At no moment was such instruction more needed than at present. To adopt a phrase of Cobden's we are in a "state of transition." Within a very few years the effect of compulsory education will be, if not fully, yet strongly felt, and it will be well that growing English girls should not become possessed with the not unnatural idea that competence in long division absolves from any concern in the boiling of potatoes. Downright ignorance cannot be said to have favoured the development of the art culinary in this country; so perhaps a little knowledge brought to bear upon the subject may prove less dangerous than the poet imagined. And we may be certain that the culinary articles and recipes written by Miss Mary Hooper will be lucid and precise. It is no more a natural gift to teach the making of a dumpling than the use of the globes; but Miss Hooper's experience as a practical demonstrator will prevent her directions becoming as clumsy and involved as those in the old cookery-books. The addition of fiction to a genuine household journal cannot be otherwise than grateful to its readers. The cakes must not be allowed to burn, nor the pot to boil over, but a leisure hour can always be agreeably spent over light and pleasant fiction of that pure type with which the name of Dickens is honourably associated. The new *Household Words* contains all the elements of success, and is just that compound of the useful and the pleasing likely to be welcome in every English home.—*Daily News.*

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*Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	..in 1 lb. Tins..	1	12	1	10
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*Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	,, ..	1	6	1	4
*Souchong, Extra Fine ..	,, ..	1	4	1	2
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* Wholesale in tin-lined chests of 50 lbs., 3 annas less per lb.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND JEWELLERS,

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WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

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But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST CLASS WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:—

	WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
	Silver.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
In Hunting Cases	Rs. 40 to Rs. 80	Rs. 80 to Rs. 315	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160	Rs. 160 to Rs. 375
Half-hunting	„ 45 to „ 85	„ 85 to „ 325	„ 60 to „ 180	„ 180 to „ 400
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And, in substantial German Silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are guaranteed for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

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Ditto ditto striking Gong .....Rs. 130 to Rs. 2

Ditto ditto chiming the quarters, a magnificent article .....Rs. 175 to Rs. 2

Ditto ditto with nickel and gilt fram alarum, engraved front, centre seconds, a repeating movement, very best quality ma from.....Rs. 160 to Rs.

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We undertake the renovation and repair of every description of Palkee Clocks, and guarantee first-cla workmanship.

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ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED APOLLO STREET, FORT.

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We have introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual system of native kneading, our process will appear *infinitely preferable* so far as cleanliness is concerned.
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In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.
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SUPERFINE FLOUR.

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Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept in stock ready for immediate use.

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HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES. ICED DRINKS. TEA. COFFEE. WINES. SPIRITS. &c.

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(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
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Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digtion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6
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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order accom*panied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after it receipt.
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And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, Loond, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
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Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
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Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
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Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

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Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance.
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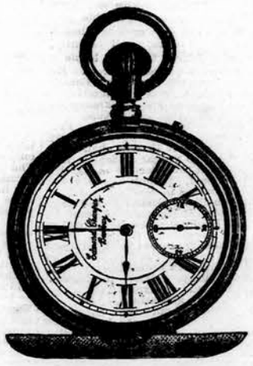

AT

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ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,049—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,050 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th May, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig.	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said:—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th May
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881.

Passage money, Rs. 150.

She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st May
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	1st June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th ,,
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned, as Managers of the above Agency, REMIT MONEY BY WIRE at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to the United Kingdom or to any part of the Continent of Europe, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment. They also remit by Drafts.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, and sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using two words.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	,, 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	,, 4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each .... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... ,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a aeverage, it is of considerable importance that qurchasers should be able to procure a genuine prticle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	,, 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	,, 0 12
Do. do. quarts	,, 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

THE enormous and increasing demand for this wholesome, refreshing and invigorating Beverage has necessitated new arrangements for its manufacture. These are now completed, and the Management, in apologising for the delay, which has recently taken place in the execution of orders, take the opportunity of assuring constituents against a recurrence of the same in the future.

Cash price per doz. bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21.
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE.
PROGRAMME.
THE WANDERING HEIR.
A ROMANTIC DRAMA IN 5 ACTS.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Harold Marrybright (afterwards the Wanderer.) .. Mr. James Maas.
Jack Salt (a breeze from the ocean) .. Mr. T. B. Butler.
Leof Albert Stormking (in love with Bessie.) .. Mr. Jeff. de Angelis
Dr. Richard Brinker (Bessie's guardian.) .. Mr. J. Chas. Davis.
Arnold Tyson (a speculative lawyer.) Mr. Harry Franklyn.
Pat (a son of Erin who hates foreigners.) .. Miss Victoria Loftus.
Jimmey (with a lacerated heart.) .. Mr. John Fulton.
Bessie Marrybright (the sunbeam of Rovers Park.) .. Miss Sally de Angelis.
Louise (who wonders if he means it.) Miss Minnie Esmond.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Villagers, Boys, etc., etc.

Note.—A space of six months is supposed to occur between the first and second and second and third acts respectively.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act 1st.

SCENE 1st—Rovers Park, the Marrybright Mansion—Discovery of the Marriage Certificate—The Plot. SCENE 3rd—The Meeting—Suspicion. SCENE 4th.—The Boat—The Murder—The Rescue—Tableaux.

Acts 2 and 3.

SCENE 1st—The Guardian at Rovers Park—The wanderer—A Friend in Deed. SCENE 2nd.—Renewing a Disagreeable Acquaintance—More Plotting—The Drug—A Transformation—A Military Drill—The Love Scene—Bessie's Champion—The Effects of the Drug—The Swoon—It is Death—The Accusation—The Ravings of a Maniac.

Acts 4 and 5.

Scene 1st.—A Room in Rovers Park Mansion—Pat and Louise—Stormking's Resolve—The Two Evil Spirits—Where is the Wanderer—The Resurrection—Death of Tyson—Jack Salt Arrives—A Discovery—The Recall—All Explained—Capture of a (land) Pirate—The Wanderer Returns—Bessie—The Denouncement Retribution.

WRONG RIGHTED AT LAST.
NEW NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE above steamer will sail at 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

The Company's steam launch will be at the Prince's Dock head from 1 o'clock to convey passengers and their baggage on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
21st May, 1881.

S. S. BRITANNIA.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE above steamer will sail at 10 o'clock SUNDAY MORNING.

The Company's steam launch will be at the Prince's Dock head from 8 a. m. to convey passengers and their baggage on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
21st May, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of eighteen per cent. (equivalent to Rupees ninety per share) declared at the seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be PAID to Shareholders on and after the 3rd June, 1881, on production of Share Certificates.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON, Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 20th May, 1881.

PUBLICATION OF OLD WORKS.

THE THAKUR SAHIB of WADHWAN desires to publish such useful and instructive old works from Sanskirt, Brij, and Gujarati as have not yet been published or are now out of print. One work will be published each year.

Gentlemen interested in this matter are requested to be kind enough to make suggestions as to the books to be published, and where and how they can be obtained, and offer terms for editing them.

HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Karbhari, Wadhwan State.
Wadhwan, May, 1881.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1881, at 3 p. m., for the following purposes:—

1st.—To confirm the following special resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, 1881. (*a*) That the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, be WOUND UP voluntarily under Act X of 1866. (*b*) That the Liquidator or Liquidators to be hereafter appointed be and he is or they are authorized to have and exercise all the powers given by sections 173 and 174 of Act X of 1866.

2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the Administrator-General, Bombay.

THOMAS RICE HENN, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.
RICHARD TREVOR CHUTE, late a Lieutenant in H.M.'s 66th Regiment.
WILLIAM CHARLES OWEN, late a Lieutenant in the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
PERCY CHARLES HEATH, late a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps.
ROBERT GEORGE BETHAM, late Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan.
GEORGE MACDONALD CRUICKSHANK, late a Captain in the Royal Engineers.
WILLIAM NAPIER JUSTICE, late a Lieutenant in the 30th Bombay Native Infantry.
LEONARD TAYLOR, C. S., late Assistant Commissioner at Naini Tal.
JOHN DAVID LONGDON, late Police Inspector.
GEORGE BELL CRISPIN, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Rifles.
WILLIAM HAMILTON McMATH, late a Captain in H. M.'s 66th Regiment.
MAURICE EDWARD RAYNER, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 66th Regiment.
ERNEST STEPHEN GARRATT, late a Captain in H. M.'s 66th Regiment.
DUNCAN COLE, late a Lieutenant in the 30th Bombay Native Infantry.
HUGH FREDERICK SMITH, late a Captain in the 30th Bombay Native Infantry.
JOHN CASTELL ROBSON, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery.
THOMAS BROWN, late Inspector of Coast Guards.
CLEMENT GEORGE WHITBY, late a Lieutenant in the 1st Grenadier Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
THEODORE FEATHERSTONE, late a Diver and Contractor.

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement.

At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned estates will be PAID at the Administrator-General's Office in the High Court on any WEDNESDAY, after the 1st June next, during office hours.

MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE ARJANI, dividend at 31·96 per cent.
SURGEON-MAJOR A. N. E. RIDDELL, full-payment.
LIEUT.-COL. R. A. STEVENSON, dividend at 19·53 per cent.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT, full-payment.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT.
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	,, 7 8	,, 8 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	,, 12 0	,, 13 8
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	,, 14 0	,, 16 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	,, 12 8	,, 14 0
VICHY	,, ,,	,, 8 0	,, 10 0

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A PERFECT SUMMER DRINK.
SPARKLING
VIN VITÆ.

A MOST refreshing Delightful TONIC BEVERAGE containing Phosphates of stimulating power, free from ALCOHOL.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.
Per case of 2 doz., Rs. 5-8.

Maufactured by
B. S MADON & CO.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! ASTHMA!!!
MADON'S NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial, and you will never be disappointed.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1881.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair .... Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS each .... ,, 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
With the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair .... Rs. 7-8
COSMOPOLITAN Caps each .... ,, 5-0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, each Rs. 10-0
,, 7 ,, 4½ ,, ,, 16-0
,, 8 ,, 5 ,, ,, 22-8

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide .... per pair Rs. 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet .... each ,, 22 8

SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit	Cash
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Rs. 4 0 per yard	Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Rs. 6 8 per yard	Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, coverd with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	11 0
Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14 8
Extra Stout, with double Cork Body	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' HALMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Light, good Shape and perfect protection	14 0
Grey Felt on Pith body, very Pretty Shape, good protection, light, and finished in the best Style	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

	Rs. a.
Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—{Ladies'	18 0
{Gents'	18 0

THE TURBAN TERAI.

	Rs. a.
A New, Soft, Double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection	20 0

PITH HELMETS,
THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

	Rs. a.
Boys' or Girls'	4 8
Ladies' Riding	6 8
Gents' Shooting	6 8

Prompt Cash, Discount Two annas in the Rupee.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue posted on application.

HOAR & CO., 3 Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

GIGANTIC AL FRESCO FETE!
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!!
QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY,
TUESDAY, 24th MAY.

The Proprietor has the honour to announce that he has secured for this occasion the services of THE ENTIRE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE, Who will appear in A MONSTER PROGRAMME, In addition to this there will be ATHLETIC SPORTS, COMPRISING Running and Walking Matches Sack Races, Climbing the Greasy Pole, Tug of War, Races for Children, &c. FOR MONEY PRIZES.

For full particulars see handbills.
Entrances may be made at Temple Bar daily,

PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW DAY AND NIGHT.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.
WHEEL OF FORTUNE.
All Prizes and No Blanks.

BAND OF THE MARINE BATTALION and other attractions too numerous to mention.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
Gates open at 1-30 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* Major A. PURCELL CURRIE AND Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Liverpool, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

MORENAS & CO.

(ICE CONFECTIONERS, &c.)

RASPBERRY ICE CREAM	As. 4
VANILLA ICE CREAM	,, 4
MANGO ICE	,, 4
ICED OZO	As. 4 a bottle.
Do. PHOSPHO	,, 4 do.
Do. VIVONE	,, 4 do.
Do. VIN VITÆ	,, 4 do.

SYRUPS of different kinds at As. 12.
WINES AND STIRITS
Wholesale and Retail.
PASTRY AND COMFITS.

15, MEDOWS STREET.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Australia, by J. F. V. Fitzgerald	2 4
Deceivers Ever, by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron	1 4
Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, by J. Grant	1 4
Egypt, by Stanley Lane-Poole	2 4
Ellice Quentin, by Julian Hawthorne	2 4
Episodes of Captivity, Exile, and Escape (a Book for Youth)	1 8
Falls of the Lodes, by Rosa Mackenzie Kettle	3 4
Francis I. and the Sixteenth Century, by Gustave Masson (Episodes of French History)	1 8
Hearing, and how to keep it	0 10
Johnny Ludlow, by Mrs. Henry Wood (second series)	3 12
Modern Curate	0 10
Outlines of the World's Histroy, Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern, by W. Swinton	3 4
Reminiscences of a Dental Surgeon, J. Snape	1 8
Sight by Joseph le Conte (International Scientific Series)	3 4
Story of our Volunteers, by G. B. L. Woodburne	1 4
Tales from Shakespeare, by C. & M. Lamb (Chandos Classics)	1 0
Text Book and Register for Birthdays and Days of Note	0 10
Tigers and Traitors, by Jules Verne	4 12
Toilers in London, by One of the Crowd	0 10
Touch and Go, by Jean Middlemass	1 4
Under the Old Oaks, or Won by Love (a Tale for the Young)	1 0
Washing and Cleaning, by B. Tremaine	0 10
Whist Player's Guide, by H. F. Morgan	0 10

COOPER & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Six gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable apartments, board and conveyance to and from the Fort in a private omnibus. Terms Rs. 150 per month, including ice, lights, and warm baths, punka coolies extra.—H. HAMILTON and Co. 14th May, 1881.

THE Matriculation Examination Papers in Persian Grammar and Etymology with their answers, by N. P. Munshi, B. A. Price 1 Rupee. Karani & Co., Fort.

NOTICE.—J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, Taylor's Hotel, will be leaving on or about the 1st of June for Poona.

A YOUNG LADY is willing to act as companion to an elderly lady with no children. Apply to H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

A PRACTICAL Engineer and Draughtsman from England desires employment. Address R. BUCHANAN, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY "Fan," a handsome Chestnut Deccan PONY, 13-0½, a Fast and Capital Fencer, and believed to be quite sound.

NOTICE!!! Just received a consignment of Wilcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machine Needles, (grooved).—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED, a good and experienced COMPOUNDER for Poona Establishment. Apply TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., Fort Establishment.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

GRAND Central Hotel, Cool Airy Rooms, newly furnished and best Table in Bombay. Day Boarders accommodated. Everything first-class. Moderate prices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE SOLD TO-DAY at BENNETT and Co.'s Auction Sale, "ALICE," a bay thorough-bred Australian MARE, with pedigree, a perfect R. H. A. Charger, the property of an officer gone to England.

WANTED, an energetic, pushing young MAN to take charge of a well known London House Agency, none need apply without experience in general Indent business. Apply to "B. A." this office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb., Chedder 14 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limitted, London.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies on Warehouses, Shops, Merchandise, Dwellings, Household Furniture and other insurable property on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has contracted to purchase from HARRIETTE AMELIA PHILLIPS, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses or bungalows, cookroom, stable and godown standing thereon, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town without the Fort-walls of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4453, 4452, 4450, 4454, and 10,005, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment for the Mazagon District under Nos. 77 and 78, and containing by admeasurement 9164 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road called the Coombarwada Street, on or towards the west by the Jewish burial ground, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Mahomedally Adumji, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Mazagon. All or any persons or person having any CLAIM to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, care of the *Bombay Gazette*, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.—Dated this 19th May, 1881.

KHOJA DHUNJEE JAITHA.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Limited.

ધી ખાંનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the seventh ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1881, at 3 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited accounts, and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કાં૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Sectretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 21st May, 1881, both days inclusive.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceœ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimililation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM of CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY, AND FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

ALTHOUGH the Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decline of 3 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, rates of discount in the open market continue to give way, 3 months' paper being discountable at 2 and 4 months at 1⅞ per cent. Consols, however, come ⅛ lower at 102⅜, French Rentes unchanged at 120½. Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter 1-16d. higher at 51⅜d. per oz., and owing, no doubt, to this, coupled with the rise reported from this side, Enfaced Rupee Paper is again higher on Reuter's prices, Fours by ⅜ at 85 and Fours-and-a-half by ⅛ at 91½.

Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Coffee is reported very depressed, with a decline of 1s. in Plantation Ceylon and 2s. per cwt. in G. O. Native. Seeds and Wheat are unaltered.

Piece-Goods in Manchester still continue quiet but steady, although in Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices show no movement, but Americans for future delivery are quoted 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. About Surats on the spot Reuter says good to fine qualities are firm, low qualities neglected and very irregular. Arrivals are easy, and May shipment via Canal of Good Broach with the good clause is quoted at 5⅜d., with the F. G. F. clause at 5 5-16d. Good Dhollera with the good clause May-June shipment Canal is given at 5⅛d., but this is evidently meant for "Fine" Dhollera, Good not being worth within ⅛d. per lb. of the price.

In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 higher at 10⅝, August shipment 7 points higher at 10·69 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's Receipts.........	5,000	2,600	2,100
Six days do.	34,000	21,400	19,200
Total since 1st Sept.	5,443,400	47,22,400	4,362,900

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at an advance of 1-37d. on yesterday's closing rates, and during the day no alteration has occurred. Very little has been done, the advance being sufficient to prevent sellers from doing anything, but not enough to bring out buyers for remittance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 7 25-32d.	per rupee,
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2f. 11½c	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at par, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT Paper to-day has again been very strong, and a considerable business has been done. At one time Fours touched Rs. 103⅝, but close at Rs. 103⅜, buyers. Fours-and-a-half are steady at Rs. 110⅛.

SHARES are firm. Banks are unchanged. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba, and in Press Companies a rise of Rs. 25 in Fort Press. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,315. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all firm with an improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON to-day has been firm, and sellers are asking a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers are by no means anxious to go on, the general belief being that with the arrival of the overdue Dhollera boats we shall see easier rates.

SEEDS and WHEAT continue as last quoted.

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm. For Liverpool we still quote 40s. by steam and 50s. by sail. The demand for future loading tonnage is less active.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet at previous prices, the clearances from the bazaar being only some 150 to 200 packages a day.

COALS are dull with few buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	746½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	840
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.........	40,000	28½	all	10⅜ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,450
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	515
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.......	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.........	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	335
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	165
Prince of W. Press ...	120	......	1,500	75	1,515
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill.........	400	2,000	all	..	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	126
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning ...	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	885
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	650
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,115
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,055
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,035
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,025
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,585
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	250
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
National Spinning...	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,110
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,175
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	845
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	455
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,075
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	960
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	157 / 147
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,315
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.........	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	360
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	860
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	3,3000	25	15	..	20

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Howden, 1,167 tons, Captain J. D. Holm, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE ship Minister of Marine, 1,648 tons, Captain J. E. Murphy, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE ship Khersonese, 1,710 tons, Captain J. Chapman, will sail to-day, for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Border Chieftain, 990 tons, Captain A. Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th April) with a cargo of coal and 490 boxes tin.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yestesday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 114 deck passengers.

THE steamer Peer of Realm, 1,182 tons, Captain J. Grives, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th April) with a cargo of 2,077 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Socotra, 1,240 tons, Captain G. A. Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo, and three first class, two second class, and 52 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd April) with the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. McVittie and child, Dr. J. H. S. Murphy, Mr. W. H. Parker, Mr. E. H. Bowen, Mrs. Goslin and child, Mrs. Clark, Mr. W. Wylie and four ayahs. She brought the following cargo :—804 packages piecegoods, 117 bales twist, 189 bars iron, 350 tons coal, 11 packages wire, 38 cases clocks, 100 packages lead ore, 873 cases brandy, 4 cases gold thread, 3,090 bundles hoops, 525 packages tinplates, 103 packages papers, 14 cases umbrellas, 100 cases slates, 181 kegs iron nails, 11 packages steel, 100 casks of disinfecting powder, 630 packages iron sheets, 25 packages earthenware, 30 packages iron, 30 packages shovels, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURES OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul, 2,064 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for China, with the China mail, and cargo of 940½ chests of opium, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. J. Hunt, Captain and Mrs. J. G. Butts and two children. For Sydney.—Surg.-Major R. Jackson. For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	B. Chieftain (s)....	Nicol........	Cardiff, April 14.
	Trentham Hall (s).	Shaw.........	Liverpool, April 23.
	Peer of Realm	Grives	Cardiff, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Cathay (s)	Robbie......	Australia.
	W. D. Lawrence..	Lawrence ..	Havre.
	Euphrates (s).....	Johnstone ..	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Nepaul (s)	Murray	China.
	Socotra (s)	Mackerness.	Jeddah & Hoodooda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Khersonese, Chapman, to Liverpool.
Ship Howden, Hohu, to Dunkirk.
Ship Minister of Marine, Murphy, to Madras.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sestos, to Leghorn and Marseilles.
Steamer Lombardy, to Venice.
Steamer Scio, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Kerbela, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Bheema, to Bhownuggur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—5 bales wool, Heerachund Khildass ; 20 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
County of Caithness—400 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 150 cwts poppy seed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 62 bales cotton, Motty Jetta ; 225 bales cotton waste, S. M. Tyebjee ; 200 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bancora (s)—240 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee ; 41 bales hides and skins, Hajee Hassum Oomer ; 3,997 cwts wheat, Sigg Sulzier and Co ; 20 bales hides, Khulfanbhoy Dama ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 90 cwts ginger, Ransod Purshotum ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Javut ; 275 cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lallijee.
Leverrier (s)—5,498½ cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lombardy (s)—250 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
Scio (s)—1,200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 590 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 4,828 cwts wheat 1,510½ cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s)—13 bales hides and 398 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy (s)—1,598 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co.
Scio (s)—7,899¼ cwts gingellyseed and 3,200 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra (s)—200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Annendale—3 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 312 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Prince Port—100 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 500 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Supreme—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lucretia (s)—500 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Britannia (s)—20 pots coolfa oil and 375 cwts coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—22 bales twist, the Alliance S. and W. Co ; 358 bales twist, C. Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—100 bales cotton, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 16 bales twist, Mahamed Oomar & Co ; 1½ cwts bysabole, Fazerally Moosabhoy ; 180 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 75 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund ; 82 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 105 bales cotton, N. J. Abram ; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S. and W. Co ; 81 bales twist, Jatrazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 199 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Metha ; 14¼ cwts bysabole, Fazerally Moosabhoy ; 219 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmuckroy ; 52 bales twist, C. Sorabjee ; 100 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 46 bales cotton and 6 bales twist, D. Pestonjee.
Polluce (s)—31 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 18 chests opium, Jooharimull Sewnarayen ; 23 chests opium, Merallybhoy Mahamed ; 100 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund.
Nepaul (s)—3 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla ; 35 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul (s)—31 chests opium, Buxiram Koojlall ; 14½ chests opium, Mugunlall Purshotumdass ; 28 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram ; 7½ chests opium, Thakersedass Sewsamull ; 234 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 9½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, Jahermull Sumermull ; 8 chests opium, Jugonath Nursingdass ; 2 chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkadass ; 4 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroi ; 33 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co ; 20 chests opium Guneshdass Shobhagmull ; 10 chests opium, Goolraz, Singanee ; 28 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursidass ; 26 chests opium, Kalidass Jokeeram ; 5 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 3 chests opium, Foolchund Chokhanee ; 2¼ chests opium, Banodiram Balchund.
Polluck (s)—15 chests opium, P. Rustomjee ; 5 chests opium Tarachund Gunshamdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Foord, Major, 3rd Madras L. I., on leave, from Hoshangabad.
McVittie, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Hunter, Surg. Major, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

May 20.

Rudcliffe, Capt. Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.
Jackson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Australia.
McVittie, Surg.-Major, to join, to Mominabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, May 20, 1881.

1. In accordance with the District Order No. 886 of the 17th inst., the Regiment will parade at the Bandstand near the Oval on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 5 a. m. sharp, and will march on to the Oval to take part in the Brigade parade in celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's the Queen Empress's Birthday. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. White uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are particularly requested to do their utmost to attend this parade.

2. The undermentioned members are granted leave for the periods stated, viz., No. 936 Lce. Corpl. H. W. Prescott, E. Company, from 20th May to 20th June. No. 950, Vol. W. Gardiner, A. Company ; from 1st June to 30th June.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. Neville, R. E., and Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R. E., Assist. Engrs., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are transferred to the Mily Works Branch, and posted to Biluchistan.

Mr. C. H. DeMello, Assist. Engr., 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Bengal.

The following officers employed in Mysore are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept :—
Col. W. R. Johnson, M. S. C., Supdtg Engr. 1st Class.
M. G. H. Bayly, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.
Mr. H. Groves, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.
Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R. E., Exec. Engr., 4th Grade.
Mr. R. Warder, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, with temporary rank as Exec. Engr., 4th Grade.
Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, Assist Engr., 1st Grade.
Major A. DeMessurier, R. E., Supdtg Engr., 2nd Class, with temporary rank in the 1st Class.
Mr. H. Rigg, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade.
Mr. H. W. Clift, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. McHutchin, Assist Engr., 1st Grade.
Mr. A. R. Becher. Examr. of Public Works Accounts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

The Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotion, from 23rd Apl. 1881 ; vice Col. L. Russell, R. E., placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept :—

To Chief Engineer, Class III.

Col. D. Limond, CB, R. E., Supdg Engr., Class I, Mily Works Branch.

The Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, from the dates specified :—
Col. J. Bonus, R. E., Supdg., Engr., Class II, is promoted to Supdg. Engr., Class, I, from 23rd Apl. 1881 (permanent).
Maj. C. H. Luard, R. E., Supdg. Engr., Class II, is promoted to Supdg. Engr., Class I, from 23rd Apl. 1881 (permanent).
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay, R. E., Tempy. Supdg. Engr., Class I, is promoted to Supdg. Engr., Class I, from 23rd Apl. 1881 (permanent).
R. Tyndall, Tempy. Supdg. Engr., Class II, is promoted to Supdg. Engr., Class II, from 23rd Apl. 1881 (permanent).
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Holmes, R. E., Tempy. Supdg. Engr., Class III, is promoted to Supdy. Engr. Class III, from 23rd Apl. 1881 (permanent.)

The following transfer is ordered :—
From Central Provinces to Bengal.—Mr. F. B. Claudet, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade.

The following officers are transferred from the Railway Branch to Bengal :—
Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth.
Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.—Capt. F. W. Joseph, B. S. C., and Mr. H. N. C. Cloete.
Executive Engineers, 3rd. Grade.—Mr. J. J. Jones, Mr. J. Barron, and Mr. G. E. Moore.
Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.—Mr. E. J. Keelan.
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.—Mr. R M. Marsh.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. M. Reade, an Assist. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for 2 years, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of 7th Apl 1881.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade (unposted), is granted 3 months' privilege leave under Chap. VII of the Civil Leave Code. The leave was availed of on the afternoon of 17th April 1881.

CALENDAR—MAY 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ....May 28th....4h. 26·9m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 21	....	5 25	6 27	5 8m / 5 36a	11 10m / ...
Sun. 22	Rogation Sunday......	5 25	6 28	6 33m / 6 39a	0 24m / 0 31a
Mon 23	....	5 25	6 28	7 52m / 7 40a	1 23m / 1 41a
Tu. 21	Queen's Birthday......	5 25	6 28	8 55m / 8 33a	2 11m / 2 44a
Wed 25	....	5 25	6 29	9 47m / 9 24a	2 56m / 3 38a
Thr. 26	Departure of English Mail steamer.	5 24	6 29	10 35m / 10 9a	3 39m / 4 26a
Fr. 27	....	5 24	6 30	11 15m / 10 53a	4 20m / 5 9a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *.* "AGENTS WANTED."

EX S. S. "POLLUCE."

ANOTHER BATCH of the World-renowned iron-framed square Pianos in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone,

Solid square...... ....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic......... ,, 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881. — C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

B. P. S.—Write to the paper in which the mistake appeared.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLANAGAN—May 20th, at Frere Bridge, Girgaum, the wife of Mr. Joseph Flanagan, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

POWER—May 14th, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. Power, XIth P. W. O. Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SUNDERLAND—May 17th, at Lucknow, Lister Sunderland, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 72nd Highlanders, aged 22 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

THERE can be no question that in her proceedings with regard to Tunis, France has given Italy as direct a provocation to war as one nation could well offer to another. For a long time past the Italians have exhibited symptoms of jealousy of France in regard to Tunis, and when the intention of the Republic was announced to send an expedition to Algeria, and the extent of the military preparations became known, the object of merely punishing the Khoumir tribe for border raids, was at once scouted by the Italian press and people, and the aim of France at attaining some measure of ascendancy in Tunis was pointed to as warranting immediate active interference on the part of Italy to prevent the expedition. The French ministers very emphatically denied any ulterior design against Tunis, and solemnly asserted that their sole object was to secure the settlement of the Algerian frontier by teaching the Khoumirs a salutary lesson, asserting their friendly feelings and intentions towards the Bey. No one, we fancy, placed much faith in these prostestations—certainly the Italian press and people generally did not,—and it is more than doubtful if the Italian ministry did ; but they professed to do so, because they were powerless to oppose any sufficient obstacle to France's design. If ever there was the slightest doubt on the subject, the French mask was soon pushed aside by the bombardment and occupation of Tabarka, and the advance into Tunisian territory, and was finally openly discarded by the conclusion of a treaty with the Bey—which that potentate protested against as being drawn from him by superior force—giving France a very decided voice in and ascendancy over the affairs of Tunis. But neither the attack on Tabarka nor the advance of the French into Tunisian territory—not even the announcement of the treaty—drew forth a note of defiance from Italy. It is only now that we hear of anything in the nature of real opposition, and that not as emanating from the Government, but from the veteran patriot Garibaldi, who is endeavouring to stir up the Italians to demand satisfaction from France for the "insult and threat to Italy" conveyed in her Tunisian proceedings. The Italian Government probably have not made any sign, because they found they were without allies, and did not consider themselves strong enough to meet France single-handed. And we do not think it is likely that Garibaldi's appeal will have the effect of stirring the Italian nation up to immediate war against France. Turkey's sympathy is with Italy, or at least strongly against France, and no doubt her force would go with her sympathy, if she had any to spare ; but such resources as the Porte possesses are fully occupied in other directions, and Turkey is quite unable to give Italy any practical assistance. France, of course, will not give way ; she has gained a point for which she was evidently willing to risk a great deal, and she is not likely to give it up quietly because Italy is vexed, especially if the adoption of the *scrutin de liste*—which Reuter informs us is *un fait accompli*—should have the effect which was anticipated from it when it was first proposed in substitution for the old *scrutin d' arrondissement*, and place M. Gambetta at the head of the Government. But French statesmen will have to include in their calculations for the future the fact that France has one inveterate and by no means powerless enemy, who will watch eagerly for the first opportunity of striking an effectual blow at La Patrie.

IT will be difficult for Italy to deny complicity in the troubles amongst the Arab tribes on the Tunisian frontier if the statement which appears in the whole French press in regard to the journal *Al Mustakhal* be true. It is alleged that this newspaper, which has been broadly distributed in the territories of the Bey and even in the Arab portions of Algeria, is printed in Sardinia after being edited in the Italian consulate at Tunis. There is no doubt but that its whole object is to incite hatred of the French and to arouse the fanaticism of the Arab race and the Mussulman religion against everything connected with that people. Its language betrays a European direction, and its sentiments are often clearly based on sympathy for Italy. In a recent article entitled "A Black Spot"—on the face of the earth, presumably—it gives a terrible picture of French vice and corruption. "Those who read the newspapers of France," it writes, "behold with equal horror and wonder the inhuman crimes that are committed in the capital and in the departments. Social corruption never reached such an abyss of guilt in France as at the present day. Disregard of all morality is not less apparent amongst the highest officials than amongst the common people ; but we have neither the time nor the space to detail the infamies of France." The Arabic print, however, is able to tell the stories of General Cissey, Madame Karelle, and General Ney with the most revolting particulars. A few days later it declares that : "The French are endeavouring to get possession of Tunis. Day by day they are seeking more and more to get under their thumbs the administration of the country, its finances, its commerce, its industries, and its government. The representatives of France neglect nothing in order to attain this end. For them all means are good—cunning, perfidy, lying, and threats. But they forget that the Italians number some thousands in Tunis, where their interests are great, and where they have an historic mission to accomplish." The *Ecânement* makes grimly merry over the solicitude of wild Arab tribes for the historic mission of the pinchbeck heir of the Cæsars, who now rules on the Quirinal. Though it is impossible not to condemn the publication of language as false as it is mischievous amongst the border clans of the Algerian frontier, it is difficult not to sympathise with the Italian feeling in regard to the overt claim of France to "protect" and so in fact to govern the territory of the Bey. The Sicilian province is already sufficiently difficult for Italy to defend, but it will be doubly increased with the French authority established within a few hours' sail of the coast of Sicily. As between the best of friends, so between nations : it is not well that they should always be in too near neighbourhood to one another.

THE accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of March last include the figures of the previous eleven months, and thus give us the figures for the financial year. The growth of the foreign trade of the country has been most satisfactory. The total exports of merchandise have amounted to Rs. 74,54,00,000 against Rs. 67,21,00,000 for the year 1879-80 and Rs. 60,94,00,000 for 1878-79. In imports we have Rs. 53,09,00,000 against Rs. 41,17,00,000 for 1879-80 and Rs. 37,80,000 for 1878-79. We are well aware that there are persons who deny that an increase of foreign trade is any sign of prosperity in a country. The fact that the exports of merchandise from India have grown in ten years from a value of Rs. 55,34,00,000 to Rs. 74,54,00,000 and the imports in the same time from Rs. 34,47,00,000 to Rs. 53,09,00,000 will probably bring forth a fresh jeremiad from Mr. Hyndman, but to most persons it will be a sign of substantial improvement. If we compare it with the annual averages, the increase of trade is equally satisfactory. The annual average of exports and imports combined, for the five years ending 1858-59 was Rs. 40,44,00,000 ; ending 1863-64, Rs. 66,12,00,000 ; ending 1868-69 Rs. 87,56,00,000 ; ending 1873-74, Rs. 89,29,00,000 ; ending 1878-79, Rs. 98,69,00,000, while for last year the figure stands at Rs. 1,27,63,000. If any more significant sign of improvement be required, it will be found, we think, in the importation of gold. The net imports of gold in the last official year were Rs. 3,66,42,000, while the net imports of silver were only Rs. 3,92,36,000. The latter is the currency of the country, and can be turned into money, while the importation of nearly 4 crores of gold can only be for the purpose of ornaments, or for hoarding. Gold is a pure luxury in this country, and that it should be imported in one year to such an amount shows clearly a surplus wealth in the country. We would far rather see it invested in something productive ; this sum of over 3½ crores, if put into railways instead of into gold, would benefit both the owners and the country far more. Still the fact of this accumulated wealth remains, and it is for Government to do all in its power to entice it into the channels of productive industries or undertakings. The fact of increased wealth in this country cannot be denied ; what is needed is to turn that wealth into capital, that is, employ it in the production or distribution of more wealth, and not let it lie idle, made into ornaments, or buried in the ground.

Turning to the several articles of merchandise, we find in Imports an increase of about 100,000 tons a year in the Coal imported, say, from 470,000 tons in 1878-79 to 670,000 tons in 1880-81. The largest increase, however, has been in Cotton goods ; including Twist and Yarn, the amounts have been, in 1878-79, Rs. 16,90,66,000 ; 1879-80, Rs. 19,66,08,000 ; 1880-81, Rs. 26,57,90,000. In raw Silk the imports have nearly doubled in value in two years. The figures of value for the three years being Rs. 56,72,000, Rs. 68,32,000, and Rs. 1,06,70,000, while the manufactures of silk have advanced in the same time from 72 lakhs to 135 lakhs. In Woollen manufactures the figures rise as follows : Rs. 87,80,000, Rs. 92,79,000, and Rs. 1,29,91,000. We have called attention to these few articles, but there is hardly one in the whole list which does not show a decided gain. If we turn to the Exports, we find the same tendency to a large growth. Our principal product, Cotton, shows a gain from 148,000 tons in 1878-79 to 227,000 tons in 1880-81. Cotton Goods give the following figures for the three years: 1878-79, Rs. 1,39,80,000 ; 1879-80, Rs. 1,62,17,000 ; and 1880-81, Rs. 1,90,82,000. China is the greatest consumer of Indian-made twist and yarn the value taken for the last year having been Rs. 1,10,09,000 ; in manufactured goods the value was only 2¼ lakhs. Next to China comes Japan as a consumer of Indian twist and yarns. In manufactured piece-goods, Africa is India's best customer, the shipments to Zanzibar and other ports on the East Coast of Africa having been nearly trebled in two years. This is one of the markets of which our late Governor regretted that Manchester could not be given a monopoly. Happily even with Sir Richard's assistance this cannot be done, and we believe that Africa will continue to grow rapidly as a consumer of Indian cotton goods. Aden is India's second best customer in these goods, and Ceylon comes third. The export of Indigo has made a bound, advancing in two years from Rs. 2,96,00,000 to Rs. 3,57,00,000. The next important item is Wheat ; the total value of this article exported in the three years referred to is respectively Rs. 51,38,000, Rs. 1,12,10,000, and Rs. 3,27,80,000. Seeds also show an important increase—Rs. 4,67,50,000, Rs. 4,68,59,000, and Rs. 6,34,48,000 as the growth from 1878-79 to 1880-81. The exports of sugar have doubled in two years, having been Rs. 13,47,000 in 1878-79 and Rs. 27,92,000 last year. It is not the general growth of trade alone that is gratifying, for, so far as Bombay is concerned, there is ground for special satisfaction that in one or two important articles of export our own trade is gaining on, or has outstripped, that of our neighbours. The growth in the exports of Cotton manufactures is mostly owing to the extension of Bombay industries. The increase in the exports from this port in two years has been 47 lakhs of rupees, while the increase from all other ports of India combined has been in the same time only 3¾ lakhs. Take again Wheat ; the shipments from Bombay have grown in two years from Rs. 7,77,000 to Rs. 1,67,64,000 ; from all other ports in India the growth was from Rs. 43,61,000 to Rs. 1,60,16,000. In 1879-80 Bombay shipped only one-fifth of all the wheat sent from India ; this past year she has shipped a larger value than all the other ports put together.

The cause of this extension of the foreign trade of India, at a time when other countries, and notably England, are bemoaning a decline in trade, must be recognized in our railways. It is those districts which have a railway communication with the seaports that are sending forth their surplus produce, while those denied by Government any means of communication are, as in Kulladghi, disposing of their grain at from 90 to 100 pounds for a rupee. If the Southern Mahratta Country had a railway to the north to join the G. I. P. Railway, or to the west direct to the sea, our exports of wheat would be still further increased, and the people in the southern part of this Presidency would be laying away a reserve against an evil day. As it is now, their surplus produce is of almost no value, and when famine comes they will have nothing to fall back upon. It is discouraging to think that a country which can show such a good use of the few railways allowed it, and one, moreover able to borrow money at the lowest rate of interest, should still be limited to a few miles of railway yearly, especially when her young and vigorous competitor in the two articles of Cotton and Wheat, in which this Presidency is most interested, is building railways by many thousands of miles yearly. Nor does the force of our position rest only with trade and the development of the resources of the country, the only absolute protection against the loss of life by famine can be secured, as we are assured by the unanimous opinion of the able men who formed the Famine Commission, by carrying railways into every district. The lines needed for this necessary object will require twenty-five years to build at the present rate of progress—if it can be dignified with that word—while with the high credit of the country, they could be easily built in one-fourth that time. We only hope that the remarkable growth of the foreign trade to which we have called attention may lead the ruling powers at home to take courage and cease to hesitate about permitting India to undertake the trifling risk which a rapid extension of railways would involve. There is, we believe, no lack of appreciation on the part of the authorities in India of, not only the advantage, but the necessity of giving this country more extended railway communication. It is an unfortunate decision of a committee of the House of Commons, sitting at a time of great depression which followed the late famine, which obstructs the way to a reasonable extension of productive public works. A growth of over forty per cent. in the foreign trade of the country in ten years ought to outweigh the decision of the House of Commons committee, especially when, in addition to the prosperous condition of trade, we have such a favourable budget as that which Major Baring has lately given us. India needs only outlets for her produce to grow as rapidly in the future as in the past.

THE majority of the Government on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill will be very gratifying to the friends of the ministry everywhere ; and may be taken as a pretty clear indication that Mr. Gladstone will not be obliged to appeal to the country because of this Bill being thrown out, by the House of Commons at any rate.

THE Monetary Conference are going to take a long holiday—to the 30th June—in order to enable the respective Governments to deliberate on their course of action. We cannot believe that these deliberations will make any practical change in the situation. France and the United States have already secured that preponderating group of nations on the side of bi-metallism, which is what they thought sufficient to establish silver on a fixed ratio to gold. The only possible gain of any consequence would be to detach England or Germany from monometallism, and this it is quite vain for them to hope for. It is therefore to be regretted that some decision was not come to at once and trade relieved of the uncertainty which must continue to hang over it.

WE protested, when the form of inquiry adopted in reference to the recent *fracas* between the sepoys of the 23rd N. I. and the police was announced, against the investigation being conducted with closed doors. It was unfortunate from two points of view, as pointing to the inference, either that there was something more than appeared on the surface to account for the sepoys getting out of hand, or that it was desired by some one in authority to hush the matter up quietly and avoid inconvenient exposure. When the last of the meagre bits of information with which the papers were allowed to furnish the public appeared, and the curious announcement was made that the inquiry had been adjourned *sine die*, it was evident that the second at any rate of the two inferences suggested by the privacy of the proceedings was correct. We now hear for certain that the adjournment of the inquiry *sine die* meant that it had gone as far as it was ever intended to go, the result arrived at being that the sepoys of the 23rd N. I. concerned in the affray are to be punished regimentally for "breach of the peace and insubordination," and the police abstain from further proceedings. From this it would appear to have been proved to the satisfaction of the court of inquiry that the blame was altogether on the side of the military, and apparently both the police and the military authorities are satisfied with the decision. But it seems to us that there is another interest intimately concerned in the affair, namely, the interest of the general public, who, it is not difficult to imagine, might be greatly disturbed and alarmed, if none of their number were positively injured, by such encounters between the military and police. In the interest of the public, we think it would be well that a statement should be published of the punishment awarded to those who have been found to blame in the mattter. The public would be glad to be assured that sufficient severity has been exercised to warrant the belief that the punishment of the offenders in the present case will prevent such alarming outbreaks in the future.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

OUR DOCTOR.

I HAVE the greatest possible respect for all scientific men, and particularly for those who devote themselves to the healing art. Physicians and other wise men of science live in a calm atmosphere of intellectual usefulness, whither ordinary mortals cannot follow them. They are so singularly exempt from the ordinary passions that stir their fellow-mortals, from petty jealousy, spite, envy, and hatred, that I never could imagine how that row arose in the famous "Society upon the Stanislaus," whereof Bret Harte thus writes :—

"For I hold it is not decent in a scientific gent
To say another is an ass, at least to all intent ;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.
Then Abner, Dean of Angel's, raised a point of order—when
A chunk of old red sand-stone caught him in the abdomen,
And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

But though such things may happen upon the Stanislaus, they never happen in Wonderland, where the *esprit de corps* of the medical department is proverbial. No Wonderland doctor has ever been known to "run in" another, or to state officially that a brother medico was the worse for liquor on an occasion when it was perhaps desirable that he should not be the worse for liquor. Round an erring brother the doctors gallantly close up their ranks, and presenting a firm front to the outside world, bear off their comrade unscathed and triumphant. It is this clannish feeling that is so admirable, and it may fairly enough be said that the doctors are the only body of men in Wonderland who have preserved that strong feeling of *esprit de corps* which binds men together and gives them a common purpose. Whether in private conversation they always refer to each other in that cordial tone of admiration which marks their public utterances is neither here nor there. For myself, I have a great admiration for Wonderland doctors, and years ago some of them have filled with credit posts of high trust as political agents of large States, and conducted their important duties with skill and vigour. Years ago, a doctor was postmaster of Wonderland, and it is only of late years that they have ceased to have a share in the administrative work of this country. But this is a digression ; and the habit of saying more than necessary is a bad one, as witness the story of the theological student whom the examiners were anxious to pass, but hardly liked to, as his examination showed him profoundly ignorant. At last a bright idea struck one of the examiners, and he said to the youth : "Now, tell us who Saul was." "Saul, Sir," said the student, "was the first king of the Jews." "Very good, very good," said the examiner, relieved to find he knew something ; "that will do ; you can go ; you have passed." Away went the youth radiant, but a bright thought struck him when he was in the passage, and he hurried back to the room. "I forgot to add, Sir, that he *was afterwards called Paul*," he said. But it is time to introduce my friend, Dr. Bolus, of the 100th N. I., and the best way of seeing how that kind-hearted fellow goes about his work is to go over to his bungalow about 7 a.m., and then to accompany him in his daily rounds. We find him just finishing his morning tea and preparing to light that early pipe which, as he very truly remarks, is the best smoke of the whole day. We first go to the hospital, where there are some five and twenty patients all waiting anxiously to see the doctor. He goes round to each cot in turn, asks a few questions, and gives the necessary directions for the treatment of each case. His manner is kind and hopeful, and the men seem to have implicit trust in him. "Look here," says the doctor, as we go round together, "this man is suffering from home-sickness, and a very painful, nasty disease it is. Lots of these up-country men get it, and I shall have to send him home ; another month here would kill him. On this next cot is the biggest rascal in the regiment ; hear how he groans ; he can simulate almost any disease, though for choice he prefers rheumatism and night blindness as being the two most difficult to detect, and the only way to get him out of hospital is to blister him. The next two cases are shoe-bite, um—um—, I wonder when they will provide Jack Sepoy with a boot that he can march in. At present he wears a pair of new boots a day and then comes to hospital for a week with shoe-bite. This next man has starved himself, and as long as the Sirkar gives men a money compensation in lieu of rations, so long will a certain number of them starve themselves to save money. All the while this man is under treatment for having rendered himself unfit for duty, he ought to have his pay cut ; that would soon put a stop to that sort of thing. This next case is hopeless ; it is heart disease, and the the end may come any day. Well, how are you getting on to-day ?" And the doctor sits by the bedside of this patient with heart disease, and says a few kind words to him.

But though our doctor is quiet and unassuming in his manner, quick to see through a shammer, but most attentive to the really sick, it must be confessed that the hospital assistants make a very brave show as they follow him round the cots and take his orders. The 1st hospital assistant is a fat man, who knows his own worth. When he takes the air of an evening, he is accompanied by the 2nd assistant, the apprentice, and the dresser, who follow him at a respectful distance. The sepoys of the regiment look upon him as a wonderful man, and speak with respectful admiration of the extreme anguish they suffer after taking a dose of his medicine. He tyrannizes a good deal over the second assistant, who bullies the apprentice, who passes it on to the dresser, who in turn lords it over the sweeper, whose only revenge is to throw a stone at the half-starved dog that prowls about the hospital on the chance of picking up a thrown away chupatty. The hospital assistants then and the dresser follow the doctor as he visits each patient, and carry his instructions into execution. The visit to the hospital over, the doctor goes to the lines to see two or three women who are ill. After breakfast he has to pay a visit to Mrs. Lovidove, one of whose children is sick. Our doctor is a great favourite with the children, who all love him, and to whom he administers medicines that do not offend the juvenile taste. He imports the latest news to Mrs. Lovidove, and gives her the correct version of what really happened in church last Sunday when the heat of the weather caused Mrs. Green to faint away. He has now to go and see Captain Hardup, who is on the sick-list. He finds this officer in a state of semi-barricade owing to duns, who have advanced in skirmishing order, and having taken possession of the *bobachee khana*, are now threatening to invest the bungalow itself. Having been cautiously admitted by Hardup, he has a long chat with that cheery but impecunious officer, and volunteers to make the duns withdraw, which delicate operation he successfully performs. But I cannot follow our doctor any further in his rounds. He is everyone's friend and confidant, and his shrewd common-sense and genial nature make his visits most welcome. To him Colonel Fizgig confides that the manner of the second-in-command is far from being what it should be ; and to him the second-in-command imparts his sincere conviction that the way Fizgig manœuvres the regiment on parade is enough to drive anyone mad. He has been so long with the 100th, that he seems to have taken root there, and long may he remain. Sepoys, of all men, feel most grateful for kindness and sympathy, and a doctor who does his duty as ours does, is certain of a rich harvest of respect and gratitude, and these things have still some value.

SUB.

JOTTINGS.

"WHAT is it that the people of India, if they spoke by my mouth, have to complain of ? They would tell the House that, as a rule, throughout almost all the Presidencies, and throughout those Presidencies most which have been longest under British rule, the cultivators of the soil, the great body of the population of India, are in a condition of great impoverishment, of great dejection, and of great suffering." This was said in 1858. Are things better in 1881 ? Is there not the same poverty, misery, and helplessness, and, perhaps, a great deal more ? Is the feeling of the people to the Government of Bombay one of childish trust and thankfulness, or one of fear and absolute distrust ? What can be said of a Government which puts a heavy rent upon the land, calls it a fair average rent, and proceeds to collect it in good seasons and in bad seasons from a race of childish savages who have no more foresight and prudence than the mud of their own fields. In good seasons they give readily, but in bad they clap their stomachs and wag their heads. And some wretchedly pert assistant gets up and calls this the magic of property and the teaching of prudential habits. Young man ! go and study, not political economy, but human nature, which is the basis of political economy, and see whether a more paternal system is not better suited to people low in the scale of civilization who are not unduly influenced by the race for wealth. Here is what the small farmers of Lincolnshire say about small farms, which I gather from the *Saturday Review* :—"Before the farmer can get a fair start, he must have a good landlord. By a good landlord must be understood a landlord who contributes his proper share towards getting the greatest possible amount of produce out of the land. The worst landlord that a farmer can have is himself ; the best is a great proprietor. Small farmers are entirely dependent in good seasons, and in bad times die rapidly away. Great proprietors are the best landlords, not only because they can afford not to press the tenant in bad times, but because they can put proper buildings on the land."

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Is it not possible to create great landlords in this Presidency, with proper precautions as to the use they will make of their power ? Oblige them to be resident on their estates, to dig so many wells a year for irrigation, and to be the banker of their villagers. If whole villages, or groups of villages, were farmed out to capitalists on such conditions, we should soon see some effort made to improve cultivation by the application of capital to the soil. The people will not improve because they can't improve ; they have not got the money. But if it were made the direct interest of capitalists that the land should produce more, it would produce more, and they would take care that their tenants were not preyed upon by rapacious money-lenders dealing at twenty-four per cent. and raising it to sixty by little artifices familiar to their class.

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IT is not only that great proprietors are the best and offer the readiest way out of the difficulty of dealing with a pauper peasantry, but the political advantage of such a plan is obvious. If the rain doesn't fall or the crops are blighted, the Government is to blame ; if remissions are not given or the revenue is not postponed, the Government is cursed ; and agitators go about talking of the good old times when the rajahs looked upon their rayats as their children. The Bengal system was a good thing badly done, and if the rayats are not better off than the Bombay rayats, they are no worse. But there is reason to know they are better off, and the experience of two generations has shown that it is possible to create a large landed middle class, and yet leave the rayats' position the same and even better than under the Bombay system with its mass of hopeless insolvency. Whatever discontent exists in Bengal is directed against the landlords, and Government is appealed to as the mediator and friend of the rayat. Here Government is a malevolent being that lives by devouring its children—some fearful ogre whose spawn infests the land in the shape of assistant collectors without the bowels of co sion, and legions of tax-gatherers, whose prese worse than flocks of locusts.

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"I WOULD state this, that in a single Eng county there are more roads—more travel- roads—than are to be found in the whole of I and I would also say that the single city of M chester in the supply of its inhabitants with simple article of water has spent a larger su money than the East India Company has spen the fourteen years from 1834 to 1848, in pu works of every kind throughout the whole of vast dominions." Stung by the incisive sarca of this speech, the Government took Mr. Bright his word and initiated a policy which has land India in a debt of one hundred and fifty millio We have railways in return, but we have had to p for our whistle, although, all things considere and more by good luck than by good managemen we have not lost much by it. The system of gu rantee was defective—perhaps purposely defectiv and there was nothing to hinder its imperfection being corrected when other companies came unde guarantee ; but there was nothing to excuse the hug imbecility of State railways, with its enormous staff and its fearful cost in present salaries and prospective pension. The ordinary railway engineer was not good enough for India, and another Addiscombe was founded at Cooper's Hill to supply surveyors for this country. In the name of the prophet ! figs ! If the Government wishes to enter into competition with great railway contractors, it should conduct its business on the same common-sense principles which railway contractors follow. They have their staff of a few good men whom they maintain permanently, but when they have taken a contract they go into the market for the best men they can get on engagments for one year or two years, and when the work is done, the temporary connection is dissolved. A fair day's work for a fair day's wage is the motto followed by contractors, but the principle adopted by Government is permanence and pensions. There comes a change of policy, and Cooper's Hill becomes a commercial school, and a large staff of engineers have to be discharged with gratuities and pensions for the destruction of those ideas of permanency which they have been taught to rely upon.

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BUT the whole thing is a gigantic sham. A centralized Government revels in schemes of immense departments, extending from the Viceroy in Council to the overseer of public works. It is quit another thing to provide work for them. Wha is wanted is the big department, not the work and to keep up the delusion a few rupees are dole out, and then the whole machine is stopped with jerk, and executive engineers and assistants rea novels and smoke trichies, and wait for the next do of rupees. At the end of the year a report full o lies is issued, in which the Minister for Public Work unblushingly talks of the material progress of th country effected at a cost of 75 per cent. for establishment, and the Governor-General in Council i made to say that the report is very satisfactory.

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WE don't want Government departments which are our destruction rather than an assistance. But we want Government to induce the immense mass of capital which is locked up in England, vainly seeking an investment, to flow to India. It will come by shiploads if proper measures are taken. A feeling has been created that Indian railways are not to be touched unless supported by guarantee, and it would be expedient to humour the feeling in a way which would satisfy the investor and would not prove a loss to Government. Indian credit is now at something less than 4 per cent., and if 3½ or even 4 were allowed on a certain capital for a certain time, it would be more than sufficient to attract English capital, which now wastes itself on Guano companies in South America.

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MAJOR BARING is right when he says that even if State agency were thoroughly effective and cheap, it ought not to take the place of private enterprise. The organizing and carrying out of great works like railways is just that education which the people require in the field of practical politics. Moreover, it offers a great opening for the employment of native talent, and large companies are not slow to promote good and deserving men, whatever their race. There is a greater fusion of the two races than appears to be possible under Government, where the dark race is never within measurable distance of the white. A limited interest and a common cause creates a fellow-feeling between the servants of a company which is wanting elsewhere. And altogether in its social and educational tendencies, the abundance of money which is thrown into circulation, the swift execution of works, the rapid development of much wanted railways the relief from bloated departments and heavy charges for pay and pensions, the scheme of private enterprise for railways is infinitely better than the big department system.

T.

PARSEE BONE-SETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "*Bombay Samachar*" having been misinformed regarding the accident that occurred to the Civil Surgeon at Buldana, as appeared in your issue of the 12th inst., I have been requested to correct the error. Having been thrown off his *gharric*, the Civil Surgeon severely injured his right elbow, which he treated with the aid of his native assistant ; but being persuaded, sent for Mr. Bapoojee Burjorjee, a Bombay bone-setter, who left this on the 14th inst., leaving the Civil Surgeon's elbow in the same state as when he first arrived, which was fully a month ago, excepting that the swelling has almost disappeared. The services of no European Surgeons were available, hence their skill was not "*sorely tried*," and as the Bombay bone-setter failed to effect a cure, the Civil Surgeon is now again treating himself.

Buldana, May 18. VOX.

NO ICE AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough a few days ago to publish a letter of mine on the reputed ice famine in Bombay. A gentleman who has just returned from Bombay laughed at the idea of there being an ice famine there. He said that the clubs and hotels have as much ice as they want, and that huge lumps are put in tumblers with the greatest prodigality. When I tell you that on Sunday last three soldiers of the 4th King's Own Regiment died at this station from the effects of the sun, and that the life of one for certain, and probably the lives of the remaining two (according to medical opinion), would have been saved if a small piece of ice, had been obtainable, you will agree with me that ice is no longer a luxury, but a necessity. A little more impartiality in the distribution of ice such as used to be exercised by the "Tudor Ice Company," would probably have saved three valuable lives. A new ice company, as proposed by a correspondent in one of the Bombay dailies, carried on impartially would, I am sure, command general patronage from all mofussillites. I again appeal through your columns to the Bombay Ice Company to be more just in the distribution of ice.

Baroda, May 18. MOFUSSILLITE.

THE HINDUSTAN MILL ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing your article on the Hindustan Mill accident in this morning's paper, I proceeded there, and after an inspection of the engine and connections I must say that I find your description unfair. The spur fly-wheel is built in segments secured in position by bolts; the coming loose of one of the bolts has evidently caused the mishap. The small wheel is smashed totally and the large one partially, but there is nothing else broken that I can see, and in all probability the Mill will be at work again in 10 or 12 days, instead of months. The people were all at work at the time of the break, yet no one was injured. There is a certified engineer in charge of the engines, who has been there for two years. These accidents are more common in England than here, and will certainly multiply as the industry grows.

Bombay, May 20. TOM DREWET, M. E.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the editorial column of your to-day's issue an exaggerated account of the accident in the Hindoostan Mill has been given. The simple facts of the case are as follows :—

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at about 4 p. m., the fly-wheel of the engine working in the said mill was partly broken, and by the force of the said wheel giving way, the second motion wheel was totally injured. The loss is not so great as you depict it to be. The cause of the accident was carefully gone into by a local engineer of great repute, who distinctly states in his report that the cylinder of the engine is all safe, and that scarcely 15 to 20 days will be required to repair the injury. The said report is lying at the Company's office for perusal. It is not true that the Agents of the said mill tried to hide the case from the public ; on the contrary, at the time of the accident at the Western India Mills, we purposely sent one of our clerks to your office at 11 p. m. to give you, as well as other papers, the correct report, as will be testified by the report given by your local contemporary in its issue of the 13th April last. The accident in the present case was one of an ordinary kind, which is sure to happen under the best of managements, and which could be repaired in a few days had it occurred in any of the mills in England ; but of course it takes time to repair the injury in India. We are, however, quite satisfied it will not take as many weeks to put the mill in working order as you astonish your readers by stating months.

From the very beginning we have kept, and do keep, first class certified engineers to take charge of our engines and boilers in our said two mills, and our spinning and weaving departments are worked under the personal and immediate superintendence of qualified and efficient Europeans on handsome salaries. From this you will perceive that we never shirk our duties with a view of keeping down expenses ; on the contrary, we keep in our mills as qualified and competent persons as are kept in other mills. We always cause the work to be done through professional persons, and we much regret the unjust and random statements made in your to-day's paper. It would have been better if one of your reporters, at our office close by, had ascertained the real facts of the accident, so that an exaggerated report would not have created alarm.

We therefore hope you will do us justice by publishing the above facts, and thereby set at rest any little alarm which is sure to arise in the minds of the shareholders of our said two mills.—Yours, &c.,

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, May 20.

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The Malliks of Turin, Nish, Dehra, Moruf, Arghastan, and Kharez have been into Kandahar to pay their respects to the Amir's Governor, and to arrange for payment of revenue.

The Governor has summoned the Achakzai Malliks, to make arrangements with them for the safety of the road to Chaman.

It is reported that Ayub Khan has been sending seditious letters into Pusht-i-Kud and Zamindawar, telling the people to expect him shortly, and to prepare for a "Ghaza" against the Amir, who is described as the ally and nominee of the infidels.

The 3,000 rifles and ammunition presented to the Amir by the British Government and made over to one of his officials at Killa Abdulla, have reached Kandahar safely.

All is quiet in Kandahar.

END OF THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

General Kennedy arrived at Tank on the 18th inst. General Gordon recrossed the British frontier to-day. All well.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAUL.

The Maharajah of Nepaul died on the 17th inst. The heir has been placed on the throne. All has been quiet hitherto.

AYOUB KHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Reports from the direction of Herat show a general belief that Ayoub Khan's party is making considerable preparations for a movement of troops into Zamindawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 19.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the Bill "scrutin de liste."

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The Metallic Conference has been adjourned to June 30, in order that all the Governments represented may be enabled to deliberate upon their course of action.

THE TUNISIAN QUESTION.

ROME, MAY 19.

General Garibaldi has written a letter declaring that the annexation of Tunis by the French Government is an insult and threat to Italy, and he considers it necessary that the Italian fleet and fifty thousand soldiers should be held in preparation to defend Italian interests.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The House of Commons last night passed the second reading of the Irish Land Bill by a majority of 176. The extreme Home Rule members retired without voting.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative banquet last night, strongly denounced the Irish Land Bill.

THE MERV CHIEFS.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram in this morning's issue from its special correspondent at Merv, dated May 8th, stating that all the Merv Chiefs have signed and forwarded to the British Minister at Teheran a petition requesting British alliance.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 20.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats good to fine firm; low qualities neglected and very irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera		4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	85
4½ do.	do.	91½
3 do.	Consols for account	102⅜
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver		51⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,600,000,	Dec.	£400,000
Bills Discounted	£19,700,000,	Inc.	£1,400,000
Bullion	£25,800,000,	Dec.	£400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45 per cent.

The P. & O. Company pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year.

Departures.—Kathleen and Antisana.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 20, 10-15 A.M.

H. M. S. Daring sailed for Singapoor yesterday.

[illegible]APHIC LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, MAY 19, 11-47 P.M.

Cable Santiago (Cuba) and Kingstown (Jamaica) interrupted; telegrams forwarded by best means without change in charge.

KURRACHEE, MAY 19, 11-57 P.M.

Cable Falmouth Lisbon right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	81·7
" 10 a.m.	88·6
" 2 p.m.	91·4
" 4 p.m.	89·9

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	84·0

THE annual "Birthday" Ball takes place at Government House, Simla, on the 25th inst.

THE Viceroy has accepted for himself and Lady Ripon an invitation to the Simla Volunteer Ball, which takes place on the 31st inst.

IT is rumoured that Major Biddulph is about to be graded in the political service.

THE Loodiana disease is reported to have broken out amongst the horses of the Viceroy's body-guard at Dehrah.

Now when the question of the remarriage of Hindoo widows is attracting attention, it may be interesting to know that a Nagur of sixty years old married a little girl of ten last Wednesday at Ahmedabad. What with his naturally high spirits at the prospect of having a bride just out of her cradle and the aid of hair dies, the venerable bridegroom, a native paper says, looked quite sprightly on horseback as he rode in procession, with his affrighted wife safe in his clutches. Another native authority says that there are in India no less than six millions of widows of ages ranging from 20 to 30, whom a barbarous custom precludes from marrying again.

IT is reported that an order will shortly be issued by the Bengal Government, declaring the students expelled from the Seebpore College incapacitated from serving Government, and precluding them from presenting themselves for any University Examination. It is said they have memorialised the Government of India.

EXPERIMENTS which have been conducted in the Chumba State in the cultivation of hops and the introduction of silk-worms, the Lahore paper says, promise to be successful. Of the hops planted in various parts of the State, it was found that the English sorts did exceedingly well in Panji alone; but the Bavarian and French hops grew satisfactorily in most parts of the State. The silk industry quite fulfilled the expectations of the Superintendent of the State, who expects that it will now be taken up by the zemindars, as they have seen that it is likely to be profitable.

THE *Pioneer's* Bombay Correspondent writes:—"We have now got a telephone, doing, I believe, very satisfactory work in Bombay, and doubtless this and the electric light will soon come into more general use. In the case of the latter, I think the Municipality might well follow the example set to them by the *Bombay Gazette* and the Club; and having, as they probably would, other means of utilizing their steam power, they, and consequently the tax-payers, would get much better value for their money than they now get from the Bombay Gas Company. The latter always appears to me to have lost a golden opportunity. The one thing natives like, and especially the Parsees, of whom we have so many, is lots of light and at a reasonable price. I believe the consumption of gas in Bombay would have been enormous."

PERHAPS the strangest item in the enormous trade of the chief Indian seaports, specially Bombay and Calcutta, is the export of embalmed corpses to the Persian Gulf, for burial near the graves of Hussein and his brother, the Prophet's grandsons, at Kerbella. A wealthy Mahomedan dies, and stipulates in his will that his surviving kinsfolk ensure his migration to the Mussulman paradise, by having him buried at Kerbella. The body is disembowelled, salted, dried, and spiced, at a cost to the dead man's estate of several hundred rupees, and shipped off under a regular customs pass, in a tin-lined coffin; very often a heavy freight is charged upon "sicuncanny" cargo. The prices paid for resting-places near the graves of the brethren are often enormous."

GENERAL KENNEDY'S march back from Kanigoram seems to have been even less eventful than his march there. The expedition, however, returned by a different route to the one it came by; taking, in fact, the road by which General Chamberlain reached Kanigoram in 1860. On the 13th instant the expedition marched eight miles from Razmak, where Generals Gordon and Kennedy had met, to Jangal. The enemy only fired one shot this day, hitting a sepoy of the rear-guard; but the bullet was spent. Jangal is a Shinghai village, and in 1860, the troops were fired on here and two horses shot. At that time the people of the place were notorious for their depredations on the borders. On the 14th inst., General Kennedy marched ten miles down the Takki Zam to Soorimunja Kutch, and he must have passed through the Barora defile, in which General Chamberlain had such smart fighting. On the 15th, the force marched nine miles, to the neighbourhood of Shinghai Kot. On this day again a shot was fired, which hit the stock of a sepoy's rifle. Next day, the 16th, the force marched eight miles to Jundoola, reaching that part of the road from which they had branched off to go into the Shuhor Valley. Everything was quiet, but the thermometer was 110° in a double fly-tent. On Tuesday, the 17th instant, the force marched twelve miles to the Zam outpost, the 1st Sikhs and Captain Aitken's Mountain Battery going on to Tank, eight miles farther. The rest of the force was to reach Tank on the 18th inst., and there to disperse. At Zam there was a regular plague of flies, which is described as awful.

THE Correspondent of the Allahabad paper who is travelling through Persia dates his last letter from Lar. At Iwaz, he writes, "the Kalantar gave us not only capital quarters in his domed hall, but free entertainment for man and beast. Two dealers in cloth, who had been to Bandar Abbas and Bombay, were proud to speak very poor Hindustani, to the wonderment of the crowd of Iwaz people, who stood round and listened. Iwaz is one-fourth in ruins, but a deal better than the miserable places we had seen during the last four days. At last the morning dawned when we were to march for Lar. We were off an hour before sunrise, when the air was so chilly that my hands felt numbed; but before we reached Lar at two in the afternoon, the heat became decidedly a nuisance. The last two miles, across a white plain encircled by a ring of white limestone hills, were trying enough. We went straight to the Bagh-i-Nishat, where we found a good house, with ample room for all our little caravan. Presently the Governor came to see me, a tall and portly man of grave demeanour, with a black beard, and more of an Arab in dress and features than a Persian. He is evidently most religious, and has little to say of the concerns of this world. His splendid hospitality has relieved me of all charges during the two days I have been here. To-morrow I hope to march towards Kirinan, finding a road somewhere."

THE Lahore paper publishes an explanatory letter (reproduced elsewhere) from Mr. Edgar Cope, Barrister-at-law, with reference to certain remarks of that paper, which we quoted a day or two since, relative to a very singular proceeding which was reported to have occurred in an Appellate Court in the Punjaub province. The *Gazette* now remarks:—"It certainly appeared to us that the substitution of flogging, in order to get over the difficulty of an illegal conviction, was a very archaic expedient to resort to, and one which clearly called for some explanation. But we cannot say that the explanation offered is at all a satisfactory one. It is admitted by Mr. Cope that the offence, for which his client has apparently suffered a certain period of imprisonment and has also undergone a flogging, was not one triable in a summary way under the provisions of section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That being so, the Magistrate was not empowered by law to try the offender summarily, and under the provisions of sec. 34, clause (4), of the same Code, the Magistrate's proceedings were therefore absolutely void, and incapable of a vicarious ratification, by either the prisoner's friends, or by the prisoner's counsel. We can well, therefore, sympathise with the youthful offender's 'hesitation' to accept a flogging under such circumstances, and we believe many other persons besides the learned Judge will be apt to 'smile' at the complaisancy of the argument that 'the wishes of his relatives, who were keenly in favour of corporal punishment, should outweigh the prisoner's hesitation.' Moreover, unless the prisoner had been previously convicted of a similar offence, as he had already undergone a portion of a different kind of punishment, the subsequent infliction of a flogging would seem to have been in direct contravention of the provisions of sections 2—5 of the Whipping Act. So that, on the whole, we fear that the public will not be satisfied that 'substantial justice' has been done in this case."

THE Bombay Correspondent of the *Pioneer* has in his last letter some sensible remarks on the subject of the encouragement of horse-breeding in India. He writes:—"His Excellency the Governor is a lover of a good horse as well as a judge of the same. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, and others are similarly inclined; and between them they have a fair number of English and European horses. The Poona Horse Show, one of the principal events of the season there, may therefore attract more attention than usual, and possibly also the breeding of horses. Some country-breds from Ahmedabad, where Mr. Borrodaile as Collector took great interest in these operations, have already done very well on the turf; but what appears to be really required is the establishment of Queen's Plates. It was only the other day that I heard the accomplished gentleman at the head of horse-breeding operations in India had long ago pointed out the impulse which would thus be given to the improvement of the horse in India, and that the proposal was favourably received by the Government of India, but negatived by the Secretary of State. Possibly Lord Hartington might be wiser than his predecessor if the question were re-opened; but in the meantime the object would be partially gained by a change in the conditions of the Governor's Cup. There are everywhere lots of races for Arabs, and this one might with advantage be reserved for country-breds."

THERE is in circulation an address in the French language "To Working Men," which purports to be printed in London at the press of "The Tocsin Russian Revolutionary Journal," though it is forwarded to London through the post by way of Geneva. The document denounces the act of the French Government in sending condolences to the Court of St. Petersburg over what it calls "The supreme act of justice accomplished on the 13th of March." In answer to the statement that the revolutionary acts in Russia are organized abroad, the writer declares, in the name of himself and his colleagues, that "every revolutionary event in Russia in recent years has owed its initiative to those who have accomplished it in Russia itself. At this moment (concludes the address) the telegraph informs us of the assassination committed by Alexander III., in the case of Russia's five best citizens. The crowned murderer has not even spared women. Perhaps, ere long, we shall see for whom the triumph is reserved—for the tyrant or for justice."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Globe* complains of what certainly must have been a trying experience. A detachment of the Salvation Army indulged in the usual holy joy and pious mirth in a railway carriage wherein he had a seat. He protested, and the army promptly changed its tune and words to this very personal chorus—

Oh! he's going to the Devil (*ter*)
As fast as ever he can.

The unhappy man wants to know whether he can get any redress—a question which it is difficult to answer. Lyrical conversation of this sort is, however, naturally annoying to its subjects. Whether the Salvation Army keeps an improvisatore to supply the poetry for each detachment is doubtful, but there are plenty of minor bards about who possess the very moderate science of verse required. A few tunes only are used as a rule, so that the adaptation of the simple sentiments of dislike or approval, which are for the most part all that Salvationists desire to express, can be a matter of no great difficulty. The repetition of the first line in each verse with a refrain is a favourite resource of persons without much invention. At the same time, says the *Daily News*, it must be said that the Salvation scheme seems to include a good deal of "aggravation" to persons who are not in the right way. What with processional celebrations of their own happiness and choice denunciations of the spiritual state of other people, their existence seems to be one long temptation to a breach of the peace on the part of the unregenerate. At any rate, the dangers of railway travelling seem to multiply every day. When the playful rough does not break the head of his fellow-traveller, he stuns it with his melody, and when he does not tear his coat and turn him out of the carriage, he chants his progress devilwards to the tune of "So early in the morning."

MR. CARLYLE'S "Reminiscences" appear to be destined to create strife and misunderstandings. In New York the privilege of reprinting them is fiercely contested by the two great rival houses of Harper and Scribner. Messrs. Harper claim to have made arrangements through their London agent with the author the year before last, the terms for early sheets being an author's royalty of 10 per cent. on the retail price of each copy, and a payment in advance of £250 on receipt of the manuscript. Mr. Froude, however, denies, as appears from the published correspondence, that any such arrangement was definitively concluded; and the American reprint is accordingly brought out by his New York publishers, Messrs. Scribner. Messrs. Harper, on their part, have retaliated by issuing two cheap editions of the same work, justifying that step by the rules of the "courtesy of the trade," they having published other books by Mr. Carlyle.

WRITING with reference to the leadership of the House of Lords the *Daily News* says:—"Lord Cairns is understood to be influenced by that legitimate political ambition which has led eminent lawyers who have achieved a double distinction in Parliament and in their own profession to merge the lawyer in the statesman. But he has been tried in the office of political leader in the House of Lords, and although he acquitted himself creditably, it was thought to be on the whole convenient that he should surrender the post to the Duke of Richmond. No one can make a more complete and exhaustive statement of a difficult and complicated case than Lord Cairns. But he is sometimes too complete. He says so much that he suggests too little. He leaves nothing to his hearers. He does not know how to omit. The old doctrine of French literary art that to exhaust the subject is also to exhaust the reader, applies to Lord Cairns' speeches and their hearers. Almost everything is treated as if it were of equal importance with everything else. The more minute the point the more Lord Cairns seems to be delighted with having discovered it, and the greater is the elaboration which he gives to it. He is so lucid that everything is light in the pictures which he draws, and there are none of those shades and half-lights which the oratorical as well as the pictorial artist knows to be essential to the highest effect. There is no perspective or proportion. The lawyer's habit of insisting upon everything which can make theoretically for his case overpowers the statesman's instinct of dwelling only upon those topics which will sway the judgment of practical men. A schoolman's barren triumph of ingenuity, the instinct of mere disputation, and the disposition to leave an antagonist not a leg to stand upon, are more apparent in Lord Cairns' speeches than the judgment of a statesman anxious to bring matters to a practical issue. Moreover, Lord Cairns seldom speaks altogether as if he were at one with his party. His language and demeanour are too much those of an agent who has been authorized to make certain proposals on behalf of his principal; of a counsel who cannot go beyond his instructions. The Peers like to be represented by one who is mentally and morally, as well as by patent, one of their order, and who instinctively knows, and can spontaneously express, their feelings and ideas, and does not need that any man should tell him.

MUSKETRY PRACTICE IN THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMY.

WE have been supplied with the following interesting statement showing what is done at present in both British and Native regiments towards making the men good shots:—

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT.—The only inducements that Government holds out to men (Europeans) to make themselves good shots are the medals, money prizes, and good shooting badges granted annually (para. 271, M. R.), but in order to prevent *even these* being a source of too much expense to the State, the 4th or marksmen's prize of £1 is restricted to 10 per cent. of the men practised, while all marksmen are allowed the badge which costs the State next to nothing (para. 273, M. R.)

AMMUNITION.—As regards ammunition Government allows each man 100 rounds annually, of which 90 rounds have to be fired in the annual course and 10 remain for practice. In most regiments these 10 rounds are fired just before the annual course commences, to steady the men and get them used to the report of the rifle. Indifferent shots, *i. e.*, men who fail to make 70 points in their annual course with their companies, and thus show a falling off, are, after the termination of the annual course, at the discretion of the company, to be exercised in aiming and position drill, and to fire 20 rounds at such distances in individual firing as may be deemed most desirable—of course at the distances at which they failed. This, then, is an additional 20 rounds allowed by Government, but it can only be drawn for "indifferent shots." If men require any ammunition beyond the above, they have to pay for it at the rate of Rs. 34-9-4 per 1,000 rounds—a very high rate, and one which the men, especially married men, cannot afford to pay. Here the regimental and company rifle club come to their aid in some measure, and help them to buy ammunition at half or one-third the above rate, the difference being paid by the club and the whole boned by the liberal State we serve. Thus it will be seen that beyond the 10 rounds, Government does not help the soldier by furnishing him with ammunition gratis, or even at a cheap rate to make himself a good shot, which in these days means a good soldier.

RECRUITS' COURSE.—The following is the course which a recruit undergoes to fit him for the ranks. Having performed his preliminary drills, he is taken to the range and fires 90 rounds as follows:—

100 and 200 yards, 10 rounds each distance, standing; 300 and 400 yards, 10 rounds each distance, kneeling; 500 and 600 yards, 10 rounds each distance, lying down (prone position).

300 yards volley and independent firing, 10 rounds each practice; 200 to 400 yards, skirmishing, 10 rounds.

He is classed according to the points in individual firing as follows:—

1st class, 100 points and upwards; 2nd class, 70 points to 99 points; 3rd class, under 70 points.

Third class shots are not allowed to shoot with their companies, as they are considered untrained soldiers in a musketry sense, and remain so until they succeed in making 70 points. They are trained annually under the musketry instructor through a course of preliminary drills as recruits, and a course of practice (firing 90 rounds) as trained soldiers, the latter to enable their performances to be included in calculating the figure of merit of the corps. To enable them to shoot the following annual course with their companies, *i. e.*, to be considered trained soldiers in a musketry sense, they must score 70 points and upwards, failing which they remain 3rd class shots till the next year, and thus, if they only fail often enough (as they are very likely to do if they fire no more than the Government allowance), may remain 3rd class shots all their service. Their life during this time may be said to be made up of duty and preliminary drills.

TRAINED SOLDIERS.—Once having joined the ranks as a trained soldier, a man shoots at the following ranges, and is classified as follows:—

200 yards, 10 rounds standing; 300 yards, 10 rounds kneeling.

500 and 600 yards, 10 rounds each distance; any military position.

700 and 800 yards, 10 rounds each distance; any military position.

400 yards volley and independent firing, 5 rounds each practice, front rank kneeling.

Skirmishing between 200 and 600 yards, 20 rounds; any position.

Classification.

Marksmen, those who obtain 130 points and upwards in individual firing:—

1st class shots........ 100 to 129 points.
2nd " " .... 70 to 90 "

Men who fail to make 70 points are termed indifferent shots, and practised as above stated.

NATIVE ARMY.—In the native army the inducements held out for good shooting are the same as those in the European army, *i.e.*, silver medals, money prizes, and badges (para. 304 M. R. N. I.), differing, of course, in value and in the one very great and important point, viz., that the 10 per cent. once allowed of marksmen's money prizes is now reduced to 9 per cent., and thus a saving effected which Government, no doubt, has greatly benefited by! (This is a fact; 10 per cent. was once allowed, but when the shooting began to improve, and the marksmen were on the increase, Government cut the prizes down to 9 per cent. of men practised, and a saving of Rs. 5 at the expense of the poor underpaid sepoy in every Rs. 100 formerly given was thus effected!!)

The recruit in the native army has to make 90 points in individual firing to qualify him to shoot for his company, failing which he remains a recruit in a musketry sense, and is practised as such as often as is possible in the year until he succeeds in making the required number of points, viz. 90.

His course consist in firing—

First Period.—5 rounds at 100 yards, 5 rounds at 150 yards, 5 rounds at 200 yards, and 5 rounds at 250 yards, standing.

Second Period.—5 rounds at 300 yards, 5 rounds at 350 yards, 5 rounds at 400 yards, and 5 rounds at 450 yards, kneeling.

Third Period.—5 rounds at 500 yards, 5 rounds at 550 yards, 5 rounds at 600 yards, and 5 rounds at 630 yards, lying down (prone position).

Volley and independent practices, 10 rounds each at 300 yards.

Skirmishing, 10 rounds from 400 to 200 yards.

The trained native soldier, for his annual course, fires at the following distances, and is classified as under:—

First Period.—200, 250, and 300 yards, 7 rounds at each distance, standing.

Second Period.—400, 500, and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each distance, kneeling.

Third Period.—700, 750, and 800 yards, 7 rounds each distance, lying down or prone position.

Classification.

1. Marksmen, those who score 110 points and upwards.

2. All others.

From the above a slight comparison may be drawn, one which I have never seen on paper before, but which is still worth consideration:—

THE EUROPEAN SOLDIER FIRES.	THE NATIVE SEPOY FIRES.
10 rounds *standing* at 200 yards.	21 rounds *standing* between 200 and 300 yards.
10 rounds *kneeling* at 300 yards.	21 rounds *kneeling* between 400 and 600 yards.
10 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, in any military position, lying down of course.	21 rounds lying down between 700 and 800 yards.
10 rounds at 700 and 800 yards, in any military position, lying down of course.	

The European has to make 130 points for his marksman's prize and badge with the superior weapon, against the native's 110 or 20 points less with his Snider. It must be remembered that the native fires 3 rounds more in individual firing than the European, but why should the marksmen's prizes be cut down. (A very sore point with the native soldier).

Ammunition.—The native soldier, like the European, is allowed 100 rounds per year, of which he fires 90 in his annual course and has 10 for practice. Any over this he has to pay for at 4½ annas for 10 rounds, or Rs. 28-2 per 1,000. As with the European so with the native, the Rifle Club comes to his aid in purchasing ammunition to make himself efficient, but then it must be remembered that where there are 30 officers to share this expense in a European regiment, there are only 7 in a native regiment. The good shooting in a native regiment reflects all the more credit on officers and men, when the self-sacrifices of the former and the liberal way in which the latter—poorly paid as they are—spend their money to improve their shooting for the good name of their regiment and the service in general is considered. Still another point to be remembered in the shooting of a native regiment is the fact that Government, in its stinginess, does not allow it a musketry instructor. The work thus falls on the seven officers, two of whom may be away on furlough, so that those who remain have to undertake the work for the sake of the corps, and generally —I may say always—young officers have as rough a time of it as any one can wish to have

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Loftus Troupe, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Border Chieftain (s), from Cardiff; Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Peer of Realm, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cathay (s), to Australia; W. D. Lawrence, Havre; Euphrates (s), K. C. and Kurrachee; Nepaul (s), China; Socotra (s), Jedda and Hoodeida.

THE Loftus Troupe are to present the romantic drama the "Wandering Heir" at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. This play has achieved a great success both in Europe and America, and has been performed by the above company nearly two hundred times.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Trentham Hall entered, and Mathew Curtis and City of Baltimore left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—John Scanlan, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Wussunjee Veerjee, aged 30 years, residing on the first floor of a house in Wittulwady, accidentally fell from a window while delirious from fever. He sustained severe injuries to his head and right leg. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Shaik Oosman Mahomed and four other tindals of native craft were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of sailing their vessels at night in the fairway without exhibiting a light. Prisoner No. 1 having been convicted on a previous occasion for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 15, and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

DHANJIBHAI FRAMJEE LIBRARY.—The twentieth annual general meeting of the Dhanjibhai Framjee Library will be held in the hall of the institution at Khetwady to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 10-30 a.m., to receive the Managing Committee's report for the year 1880, and such other business as may be placed before the meeting by the Managing Committee.

THEFT OF SHIP'S CARGO, &c.—William Roberts, the second officer of the steam-ship Austriana, John Weir, James McLoughin, and Ernest Lawson, seamen of the same vessel, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing eight bottles of gin and ale, being a portion of the ship's cargo, and also of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that vessel. They were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court. Lilladhur Kessowjee, the son of Kessowjee Jadowjee, the Bhatia millionaire, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer the charge preferred against him by Motee, woman, a *naikinee*, for refusing to support his illegitimate child, now about seven months old. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee, appeared for the defence. His Worship adjourned the case to Thursday, the 26th instant.

THEFT AT THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.—Mr. C. E. Wallis, Agent to Reuter's Telegraph Company, whose office is in Elphinstone Circle, reported to the police that on Monday last he left a hoondee for Rs. 160 on his desk. On Thursday he remembered that he had not put the hoondee away, and upon inquiry at the firm on which the hoondee was drawn it was discovered that it had been cashed on Tuesday last by a peon in the complainant's office. This peon, Soma Dhondoo *alias* Govind Bapoobygunker, it appears, sent his belt and *puggree* to the office the day after the hoondee was supposed to have been cashed by him, stating he was sick, and on the same day (Wednesday) he was seen on board one of the coasting steamers. It is believed he has made off to Rutnagherry.

THE 3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY AT RAJKOT.—A squadron of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry arrived at Rajkot on Saturday morning. The European and native public of the place, desirous to show them honour, congregated in large crowds at the Rajkoomar College on the roadway by which the squadron was to enter the camp. Colonel Hogg, commanding the station, and the European and native officers and men, with the band of the 12th Regiment N. I., were also present on the ground. On the squadron entering the camp limits, headed by Major Currie, Colonel Hogg called for three cheers—a call which was most enthusiastically responded to. In the evening Colonel Hogg and the officers of the 12th N. I. entertained the ladies and gentlemen in camp at a banquet held in honour of Major Currie.

CHEATING A MARWARREE.—A wealthy Marwarree, Golabrai Ramjeedass, had the misfortune to loose his wife some time ago, and gave it out that he wished to marry again. A woman named Premraj Ramdass *alias* Motegeer Ramdass and Jumnabhoy contrived to bring forward the daughter of a prostitute as a Marwarree girl. The man dressed himself as a Marwarree and the woman put on the garb of a Marwarree woman. They then went to the temple of Hunsraj Currumsey at Byculla, and through two brokers invited the complainant to see the girl. Goolabrai went to the temple with his friends. The prisoners assured Golabrai and his friends that they belonged to Goolabrai's caste, but declined, as girls in that caste were so scarce, to part with the girl unless they were paid Rs. 1,500. Goolabrai, believing the prisoners' story, consented to give the amount. The prisoners were careful to receive the money three hours before marriage, and the wedding ceremonies were gone through. On the fourth day Goolabrai's suspicions were aroused that a deception had been practised upon him. Goolabrai's caste people made inquiries and put him out of caste for marrying a prostitute's daughter. Goolabrai protested his innocence, and said that he was deceived, but the caste demanded that he should prosecute the offenders criminally. This he did before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charging the prisoners with cheating. The evidence adduced clearly brought home the guilt to the prisoners, who were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—Before the Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, on Monday, A. E. Davies, ticket collector on the railway, and C. F. Unger, Inspector of Railway Police, were placed in the prisoner's dock and charged, the former with the theft of a letter and the latter with aiding and abetting the same. Mr. Seyers was examined by Mr. Meyers. He deposed to having received two official documents, which he posted to Major Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of Railways, Shahabad, as far as he could remember, on the 22nd January, 1881. They were not booked, but handed over to one Nursoo, the booking clerk at the Hyderabad Railway Station. There were two official letters in the envelope. Major Dobbs never received them, and from information received he knew they were lost. On being shown certified copies of these letters, he recognised them as true transcripts of those enclosed in the envelope. Saw Major Dobbs a week after, and although he knew before that he did not get the letters, he spoke to him about them, and told him, as nearly as he could recollect, their contents. Was ordered by Major Dobbs to make inquiry regarding what had become of them, which he did, with the result that the envelope containing these letters had been handed over to Guard Cotterel, who delivered it to the coaching clerk at Wadi, where all traces of it were lost. The case was adjourned.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th May, 1881, was 63,123 maunds and in money Rs. 39,198. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 14th May 1881.	Week ending 8th May 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	62,908	1,05,164	..	42,256
Amount Rs.	39,825	59,498	..	19,673
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	95,861	72,905	22,956	..
Amount Rs.	31,007	21,204	9,803	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	21,623	7,800	13,823	..
Amount Rs.	13,707	4,014	9,693	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	752	604	148	..
Amount Rs.	1,900	1,528	372	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	8,117	5,058	3,059	..
Amount Rs.	7,014	4,312	2,672	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	73,020	66,382	6,638	..
Amount Rs.	7,731	13,330	..	5,599
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	79,918	31,532	48,386	..
Amount Rs.	35,173	11,192	23,981	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	8,378	7,272	1,106	..
Amount Rs.	4,786	3,875	911	..
STATE RY MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	25,860	5,792	20,068	..
Amount Rs.	13,310	2,891	10,419	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	27,562	17,681	9,881	..
Amount Rs.	5,445	3,518	1,927	..
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	5,139	3,741	1,398	..
Amount Rs.	2,187	1,301	886	..
MOWRA—				
Weight Mds.	25,571	25,162	409	..
Amount Rs.	6,678	6,966	..	288
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,04,906	1,27,399	..	22,493
Amount Rs.	42,048	37,954	4,094	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	5,39,615	4,76,492	63,123	..
Amount Rs.	2,10,811	1,71,613	39,198	..

A YOUNG KHOJA WOMAN ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.

ON Tuesday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, four persons named Abdoolakhan Lachee, Abdool Rahimon Abdool Gunny, Aspunyar Currim Alli, and Awaz Khan Alli Akbar Khan were charged with having committed a robbery of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 200, from the person of Fatma, woman, and with having abetted each other in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that three out of the four persons went to the house of one Hoosein Canda. By appointment Hoosein, with prisoner No. 2 and the woman, went on Sunday last in a bullock rekla to the Mahaluxmi flats; they were there met by prisoners Nos. 1, 3, and 4. Prisoner No. 3 then took Fatma into the field, saying that his carriage was at some distance. Here prisoners Nos. 1 and 4 were standing. Prisoner No. 1 demanded money of Fatma, which she refused. Prisoner No. 3 thereupon took out a knife from his pocket and threatened to stab her if she did not give up her ornaments. She was of course frightened, and allowed prisoner No. 1 to take the ornaments from her person. Prisoner No. 2 had in the meantime joined them. After depriving Fatma of her ornaments, all the prisoners ran away. Fatma then, as stated by her in her evidence, "flew with her life" to the Mahaluxmi police chowkey, where she found a sepoy, and to whom she related what had happened. Police inquiries were immediately set on foot, and all the prisoners were apprehended on Monday. The evidence clearly brought home the guilt to the prisoners, and the Magistrate sentenced each of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHANGE OF SUNDAY SERVICES AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

From May 22nd till further notice.

7 a.m. Holy Communion. 8 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 5-30 p.m. Litany. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

A. C. LOCHEE,
Acting Garrison Chaplain.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be Divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.

AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

On board the s. s. Mercedes at 6-30 p.m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Duncraig. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

BENGAL.

VAKALUTNAMAHS OR POWERS OF ATTORNEY.—It is said that Mr. Harrison, the Officiating Chairman of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, has suggested to the Government of Bengal that the practice of filing *Vakalutnamahs* in every case, followed in the Mofussil courts, should be introduced in the Calcutta Police and Small Cause Courts. In the Mofussil courts in every suit a power bearing an eight-anna stamp is filed, and no suit is filed without the intervention of a pleader, and when a suit is defended, the defendant's pleader must file such a power. This has been found to be a good source of revenue, and since the residents in town were in a better position to pay the eight-annas, Mr. Harrison saw no reason why they should not be compelled to file *vakalutnamahs*. It is said that persons appealing against enhancement of assessment will have to file *vakalutnamahs.—Englishman.*

MADRAS.

"D. O." ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The thanks of Government have been conveyed to Captain Spring Branson, Officiating Commandant, Lieutenant Pooley, and men of the "Duke's Own" Artillery Volunteers, for the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which they performed their duties during the camp of exercise held on the glacis of the Fort last month.

A "NOVEL" APPLICATION.—At the Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Mr. Ponnusawmy Pillay, Mr. Mitchel, an Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, applied for summons against certain poulterers for cruelty to ducks by plucking their feathers (while alive) and exposing them for sale at the General Market. His Worship said the application was a novel one, and he had some doubts as to whether the cruelty complained of came in under the provisions of the Act. He promised to consult with Mr. Scharlieb on the subject, and then decide as to whether he would grant the summonses or not.

THE GOVERNOR'S HEALTH.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the anxiety at Ootacamund about His Excellency the Governor has, to a great extent, been set at rest, by the change for the better in his health, that took place yesterday. The bulletin issued at 10 this morning states that he passed a good night, and is much better. He brought out with him from England a predisposition to a malady which, in an acute form, is attended with pain, that is believed to be more severe while it lasts than almost any other known form of physical suffering. During the six or seven weeks that Mr. Adam has been on the Neilgherries, he has had such indifferent health, that there is cause to fear that the high altitude, and low temperature of those Hills are not suitable to him. He has indulged in rather more horse exercise than was perhaps prudent under the circumstances, but he has avoided great physical fatigue, and has lived the quietest life possible. On Saturday he attended the Wellington Races, and while they were being run, he had a sudden attack of the malady referred to, and fainted. He was taken into Wellington and attended there, until Monday morning, by Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, and by his own Surgeon, Dr. Fox. On Monday morning he was driven back to Ootacamund; but shortly after reaching Government House, he became so seriously ill, that an urgent telegram was despatched to Dr. Branfoot, in Madras, to hasten up to Ootacamund. Dr. Branfoot reached Ootacamund at 10 P.M. Surgeon-General Cornish placed his own services at the disposal of the Governor immediately he heard of His Excellency's illness, but as Nature came to Mr. Adam's relief, the Surgeon-General's offer was gratefully declined.—*Madras Mail.*

HORSES' HOOFS.

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to the query of "J. H. G." which appeared in your valuable journal of the 11th May, regarding the great advantages of not shoeing horses, I insert below the process I applied to my horse.

The hoofs were slightly pared after the shoes and the broken nails had been taken off; the edges which were uneven were then filed, and the animal was let to walk a few paces, and then it was allowed perfect rest for a week or so. After the expiration of that time, the horse was driven about a quarter of a mile every alternate day; this was also done for a week. On the third week, the hoofs were found strong enough to enable the horse to be driven a mile or two a day. After the end of the third week the hoofs were found perfectly strong to work, for any distance of ordinary drive. Though the shoes were taken off in the beginning of April last, the hoofs are found to be the same as before.—Yours, &c.,

May 14th, 1881. C. K. M.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your issue of to-day a report of a criminal case in which I was engaged as advocate for the prisoner. As your article is calculated to convey an impression that the proceedings in question were more or less tainted with illegality, and further contains some material errors of fact, I should be glad if you would allow me an opportunity, through the medium of your columns, of making public the real state of the case.

In the first place, the prisoner was not "convicted by a magistrate who was not invested with the necessary power to hold summary trials"; the magistrate had full powers, but the offence was not one of which a summary trial is allowed. The prisoner had, therfore, a right to object to this mode of trial, but he was perfectly competent to waive the objection, whereas if the case had been tried before a court without jurisdiction, the whole proceedings would be absolutely void. The Chief Court cannot, therefore, I think, interfere in the matter. I may notice here, that the only advantages which the prisoner could derive from a substitution of the ordinary for the summary mode of trial would be, that instead of the case being disposed of by the magistrate immediately on its being brought before him, a date would have to be fixed for the trial, while at the trial the evidence adduced would have to be recorded in a more formal manner. In all other respects the procedure is the same in summary and ordinary trials.

In the next place, the suggestion that the prisoner should waive his right to set aside the conviction and accept a whipping, instead of incurring the risk of an almost certain conviction and possibly severer punishment on a fresh trial, was made not through me or to the prisoner's relatives, but by the judge personally to the prisoner himself, who was present in court. Moreover, when I urged upon the court that the wishes of his relatives, who were keenly in favor of corporal punishment, should outweigh the prisoner's hesitation, my argument failed to elicit more than a smile. I should add that, on the preliminary hearing, and before the informality of the trial was known, the judge had announced his intention, in case he were to uphold the conviction, of altering the sentence of the prisoner, who is only 15 years of age, from that of imprisonment for 2 years to a whipping, and had ordered the prisoner to be brought before him with that view.

That the prisoner acted wisely in waiving the informality of his trial, notwithstanding the slight advantages derivable from a more formal trial, is obvious. If not actually guilty, he was the unfortunate victim of a chain of evidence so absolutely irrefragable, that he would only have found himself, some two months hence, during the whole of which period he would have been kept in confinement, again on the eve of a castigation even if he chanced upon no greater misfortune.—I am Sir, yours faithfully,

May 14th, 1881. EDGAR B. COPE.

RUSSIANS AT TABLE.

[*By the "Daily Telegraph's" Special Correspondent.*

FROM the observations which, without the slightest wish to overstate the case or to draw a darker picture than that which actually exists, I have here recorded concerning the present state of things in Russia, it may be inferred that the dominions of his Imperial Majesty the Tsar Alexander III. are not altogether a Happy Valley, and that they fail to constitute a region which would be preferentially selected as a residence by a person of independent means, and who claimed the privilege of living as he pleases and of doing what he likes with his own. Perhaps, in the halcyon days of Alexander I., when Anglomania reigned in St. Petersburg, and Count Stanislao Potocki was taking the lead in introducing the English style of dining, including richly chased side-dishes and the contents of the top and bottom dishes, concealed by splendid silver covers from Rundell and Bridge; when Mr. George Dawe, R. A., was painting his vast gallery of portraits of the Russian military hierarchy; and when persons interested in literature, art, and science could meet and converse together without exciting any very violent suspicion in the minds of the police, the City of the Tsar may have been a very agreeable metropolis in which to take up one's abode. The English were amazingly popular in Petropolitan society; and English manners, fashions, and follies were faithfully copied—and caricatured. But this pleasant state of things came to an end with the death of the weak but well-meaning Alexander Pavlovich. The tremendous military conspiracy by which the accession of the Tsar Nicolas was "inaugurated"—in this instance the word may surely be used without impropriety—cast a shadow of gloom and distrust over the whole of Nicolas' reign. That began, as the reign of Alexander III. has done, with the hanging of five conspirators—not regicides, but only agitators for a free Constitution—on the glacis of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul; but in the conspiracy itself there were hundreds of exalted personages implicated, of whom no less than 120 were convicted and condemned to death. As I have said, five of these guilty individuals were sacrificed before the outraged shrine of public justice; but among those who were so fortunate as to experience the Imperial clemency, and who were only sentenced to deportation to Siberia, to degradation, and to political disqualification, there were five persons who were entitled to claim the hereditary title of Prince. The rest were officers of all ranks in the army; and only four were civilians. The trial of these criminals and the execution of five of them scarcely conduced to make a *joyeux avenement* for the new Tsar; and, although the hangman had a sinecure, so far as political offenders were concerned, during the rest of Nicolas' occupation of the throne, the remote *villeggiature* of Siberia continued to receive a steady influx of banished persons of both sexes, belonging, in numerous instances, to the upper ranks of society. Not less constantly renewed was the occupancy of the casemates of the citadel in St. Petersburg itself by nobles and civilians, University professors, and men of letters—espicially poets—who had written or spoken imprudent things in the hearing of a then ubiquitous and omniscient army of spies. Of the nocturnal interrogatories and scourgings said to have been habitual in the days when Nesselrode was yet Chancellor, and when the terrible Orloff reigned over the police, enough and to spare has been published. The Tsar Nicolas, in fact, failed in his deeply-laid scheme of forcibly pulling the pillow from under the head of "the Sick Man," and appropriating Constantinople, as a compensation for which he coolly suggested to Sir Hamilton Seymour that we might annex Egypt; but he succeeded very completely indeed—so the best-informed people have told me—in making St. Petersburg a highly unpleasant capital, something between a barrack and a gaol, and much more closely resembling the last than it did the first-named establishment.

It is undeniable that a much milder regime prevailed in the Northern capital during the first years of the reign of Alexander II. The humane and benevolent disposition of the new Autocrat was well known; and it was universally believed that the sincere wish and intention of the heir of the despotic and occasionally ferocious Nicolas was to make his subjects—even to the meanest of them—happy. When I arrived in St. Petersburg in April, 1856, there was not, I was repeatedly assured by those who had the best means of knowing the truth, a single political prison in the fortress; and concurrently with the Coronation came a political amnesty for the benefit of the unfortunate exiles in Siberia, many of whom had been languishing there for more than twenty years. But the concluding years of the reign of Alexander II. were destined to be as gloomy, as tyrannical, and as mistrustful as had been the entire reign of his predecessor. The monster, Nihilism, had to be coped with, and, as it has been lamentably demonstrated, impotently. Orloff and his female myrmidons, with their rods and whips, knew how to deal with foolish ladies who talked politics; but such discipline was laughed to scorn by female malcontents of the nature of Vera Sassulich and Sofia Perovskaja. Of old I used to be told that a third of the ladies in Russian society were spies of the police. At the present time you will be confidently assured that vast numbers of Russian ladies of high rank are Nihilists—that there are Nihilists among the wives and daughters of military, judicial, and administrative functionaries of the highest grades—Nihilists among the *dames d'honneur* and the *demoiselles a portrait* of the Imperial palace itself. Should such assertions even be fundamentally apocryphal, the mere fact of their being commonly current in society points significantly to the general condition of suspicion and uncertainty into which public affairs have drifted; and the dread of an occult Nihilism being disseminated through ranks of society in which ardent loyalty to the throne and uncompromising adherence to existing institutions might reasonably be expected is enhanced by the foolish confession of the authorities themselves that their much-vaunted police system is radically defective, and that they scarcely know where to look in the upper circles for agents of espionage. I heard a gentleman of intelligence and position laughingly declare that the Government had only themselves to blame for the paucity of the information which, by their own admission, they were willing to obtain; for, added the gentleman, there were plenty of first-rate people ready and willing to be *mouchards*, but they complained that the police no longer paid them well enough to make it worth their while to play the traitor. The state of a community whose most intelligent and highly-placed members are banded together against themselves is scarcely, perhaps, an enviable one.

Thus I have thought it my duty to explain, as exhaustively as I could, why the St. Petersburg of 1881 is a city which makes you ambitious to get out of it as fast as ever you possibly can. But there are two material consolations and compensations of the many thousands of ladies and gentlemen, natives as well as aliens, who are compelled for their sins to pass a whole winter in this vast congeries of palatial prisonhouses. The two consolations in question are—first, more than English comfort, and, next, more than Parisian "restauration." So long as you keep within doors, and are not poor, you will find St. Petersburg an earthly Paradise of material *bien-etre.* The entire city is, I grant it, a cage; but it must also be admitted that the bars of the cage are splendidly gilt, and the supply of shinbone of beef for the animals confined in the different dens is abundant in quantity and succulent in quality. I do not know in the whole world a city which in winter time is so luxuriously comfortable as St. Petersburg; nor one where better eating and drinking are to be procured—so long as you have plenty of roubles to pay for your good cheer withal. At an expenditure of, say three guineas a day, you can be elegantly lodged, waited upon "hand and foot," as the saying is; nay you can keep a one-horse sledge of your own, and go to the opera now and then, when the opera-houses and the other theatres are opened again; and as for your living, it will be as good as that traditionally said to be enjoyed to one of those pugnacious feathered bipeds of the gallinaceous order, which, by Act of Parliament, are no longer suffered to fight. An income of ten thousand roubles a year should satisfy all the needs of a bachelor in St. Petersburg; but such a revenue will go much further than five thousand dollars per annum in New York or San Francisco—that is to say, if your ambition goes beyond such entertainment as the American "hash houses" or "bun rackets" will afford you, with the alternative of a wilderness of fifth-rate cookery at the second-rate hotels or the dolorous dietary of a boarding-house, where you will be fed principally on pork steak and oyster stew; with tea, the native home of which was more probably in New Jersey than in China, and oleomargarine instead of butter.

I have seen, in the course of my three journeys, a good many phases of Russian cookery, and I am glad to report that I can detect no traces whatever of deterioration in the *cuisine* either at St. Petersburg or at Moscow. The last-named capital I visited in 1876. As regards St. Petersburg, I may mention that when I first went there I lived during some months in a French *pension* on the Nevskoi, of which the *habitues* were principally dramatic artists from the French. Theatre, and French professors of music or drawing domiciled in the capital. At the Pension Martius the cookery was exclusively French; and, but for the appearance at table of a great variety of fish hitherto unknown to me, and the smallness and rough, wild favour of the strawberries at dessert, I should scarcely have remembered that I was in Russia. Afterwards I went to reside with a private family in the Millionnaia, where we lived—the cook was a Russian woman, it is true—*a l' Anglaise* or, rather, *a l'Americaine*; but during the first fortnight of my stay on the banks of the Neva, I sojourned at an hotel—long since numbered among the things departed—called the Dom Heyde, in the Cadetten Linie, in the island of Vassili-Ostrov. There the *cuisine* was *a la Russe*. As that *cuisine* was then so it is now; and I hold it to be, in the main, a very succulent, as it is certainly a thoroughly original, *cuisine*. But, as I shall presently show, adherence to Russian cookery is not compulsory. In eating and drinking, if in nothing else, you may enjoy, under the sway of the Double-headed Eagle, unrestricted liberty. There are plenty of German hotels and restaurants in the city where sauerkraut, sausage, veal, and prunes, and all the cognate dainties of the Fatherland are to be obtained, and Moscow beer is quite as good and somewhat stronger than lager. When I made my first journey the foremost French restaurant was Dominique's and with the exception of the Hotel Klee and the Misses Benson's boarding-house there were scarcely any establishments where travellers from the West could find comfortable quarters and other than Russian cookery; but at present there are half a score of capital hotels, and an abundance of first class French restaurants, among which Dusaux in the Bolschoia Morskaia, Borel, and Donan, at the Singers' Bridge, take the lead. At the so-called "Tartar" Traktir, so far as my experience goes, the *cuisine* is far more after the French than the Calmuk fashion.

Without dazing your eyes with too many crabbed words or wearying you with too many recipes, which may seem uncouth to you, I will try to explain what a real *diner a la Russe* is like. First, you are invited to partake of the *zakurska*—an equivalent of the North German *vorschmack*. The *zakurska* is not handed round, but is displayed on a side table—in great houses the comestibles are placed on a sumptuous silver *plateau*—and you "go as you please," and help yourself to such dainties as may tickle your taste. Thus you will find "portions" of fresh and salted caviar, dried and pickled herrings, smoked raw salmon, sardines in oil, sundried sturgeon, smoked goose, cod-sounds, and many kinds of sausages in their skins, with bread, biscuits, cheese, and butter. Little morsels of raw turnip, served in saucers half full of brandy, belong to the scandinavian and not the slavonic "fore-relish." Attendant on the tit-bits I have named is an array of flasks containing cognac, bitters, vodka, kummel, and even a spirit known as "Angliskidjin," and which is simply our native "Old Tom." Be not shocked. I have seen "Old Tom" placarded in the *foyer* of the old Grand Opera, in the Rue Lepelletier, Paris. Most male Russians take a spirituous "nip" at *zakurska* time, but they rarely exceed a single liqueur glass. Each nation has its own peculiar convivial usages. Thus, in former times English people used to get tipsy after dinner; the Germans get tipsy at dinner; and the French after supper. The modern Americans refrain, to an astonishing extent, from the consumption of wine, or indeed of any alcoholic beverage, at dinner; but the small proportion of educated Americans who are of intemperate habits are accustomed, so I have been informed, to get "tight" on the mild balmy cocktail before breakfast. *Chacun a son gout.* The wealthy Turks drink no red wine, but they are rather fond of champagne, which, they assert, is not a wine at all; but they have also a *zakurska* of their own, at which they not unfrequently become semi-inebriated with *raki* before dinner.

When you have had your *zakurska* in Russia you sit down to table, and the soup is served. The most *recherche* and expensive Russian soup is a fish one, made from the sterlet of the Volga; and, according to the market rate, may cost from a rouble to a rouble and a half per plate; but the most wholesome Muscovite soup, to my thinking, is *stchi*, which is the national pottage, and is a favourite alike with princes and peasants. It was introduced by the Tsar Alexander I. at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and elicited high approval from the Sovereigns and diplomatists assembled there. It is a soup made from a strong meat stock, with a liberal admixture of cabbage mingled with juicy cubes of boiled beef. Sour cream is handed round, at good tables, with the *stchi*. Another favourite soup is *borsch*, of which, however, I never could make anything. It seemed to me to be a hodge-podge of meat, fish, carrots, beet-root, and cucumbers, all cold. I may have confounded it with *okroskha*, which is a cold iced soup, with a basis of *kvas* (a kind of small beer made from barley or rye), and pieces of herring meat, and gherkins floating in it. *Ukha* is a soup made exclusively from fish, and may be very costly or very cheap, according as it is composed of the lordly sterlet or of less pretentious members of the finny race. The famous Pojarskie Kotlety, "or cutlets composed of minced chicken egg and bread crumbed, and with sham shank bones, in imitation of veal, have been acclimatised at Western tables—through the influence of M. Urbain Dubois I believe—and are we I known to *gourmets* out of Russia as *co elettes a la Pojarski*. A romantic legend, too well known to be repeated here, is attached to the succulent Pojarskié Kotlety. I may add that by the side of your plate there is always laid, in addition to bread, a kind of hot meat pie or rather puff, called, I believe, a *pirog*. It is very nice, but fearfully indigestible. The cold boiled sucking-pig with horse-radish sauce, which is said to be so popular a dish in Russia, I never tasted. In 1856 I did taste bear ham, and once—once only at the house of an old-fashioned Russian gentleman—fresh bear-steak. It was very "meaty," but somewhat glutinous in mastication, and had a strange yet not unpleasant odour. Bear should, indeed, be very good eating, seeing that the Russian Bruin is the cleanest of feeders, much preferring green stuff, the shoots of young plants, and in particular honey, to a carnivorous diet. If he be hard pressed, he will eat rats and mice and such small deer; and, if he be desperately hungry, he will eat you—if he can. There is not much sport in shooting him in Russia. During the winter he is generally wholly or half asleep, and is easily hunted down by the peasants engaged by the sportsmen, and is tumbled into a pit or trap, where the bear-hunters come and shoot him. In not one case out of fifty does he show fight. The flesh is the perquisite of the peasants, who must, in addition, be paid pretty liberally for beating up the bear, and the sportsmen carry off the skin as a trophy. In most Russian houses of quality there are two or more stuffed bears flanking the doorway, on the first-floor landing, or standing on their hind legs in the ante-room, holding in their paws *plateaux* having decanters of *liqueurs* or boxes of cigars and cigarettes, and looking under these circumstances irresistibly comical.

The Russian beef is excellent; the native mutton is fair; but at the Hotel d' Angleterre the manager had a weekly supply of live sheep from a great grazing farm in Finland, and his mutton was capital. The general goodness of his meat, added to the fact that the majority of his guests were English people, may have incited this ingenious gentleman, who is a Frenchman, and a thorough adept in the culinary art, to provide every day, in addition to a Muscovite *menu*, an English breakfast and an English dinner. Eggs and bacon, Yarmouth bloaters, and cold roast beef were produced with great effect at the morning meal; but it was at dinner-time that the cookery of Old England was most triumphantly vindicated. The famous Finland mutton appeared in the favourite form of roast saddles and haunches, and even more conspicuously in the guise of Irish stew, distilling a most powerfully appetising odour and which, in a mighty metal put or cauldron, used to be brought solemnly into the *salle a manger* by two red-shirted *moujiks*. The pot was then carried from table to table, according to the demands of the guests, by two equally solemn Tartar waiters; and with corresponding solemnity you fished out with a huge ladle, from the recesses of the cauldron, such portions of the stew as appeared to you to be most interesting. Very great also was the manager in ox-tail soup; and it was with an air of calm but conscious pride that he insisted on himself carving the sirloins of really admirable roast beef, which the *moujiks* brought from the kitchen with as much seeming reverence as though the joints had been the regal crowns of Kasan and Astracan. Finally, on stated days, we had English plum-pudding at the Hotel d' Angleterre; and it was a never-failing source of amusement to me to mark that while many of the English guests were content to dine on Russian dishes, the Russian officers who came to lunch and dine patronised, almost exclusively, Old England's long and unjustly decried cookery. They ate English pickles and English cheese, and called confidently for Worcestershire sauce.

I could say a great deal more about the Russians at table; but in concluding this article I may mention that the supply of fish is almost as abundant as varied, and as delicious as it is in New York city. Oysters only are dear, costing, I think, a rouble a dozen. Game is delightfully plenteous, and the *riabchick*, a species of grouse, is in season all the year round.

DEATH OF M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

(From the "Daily News" Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS, MARCH 27.

THE most prominent journalist of our time, and one who in making a great fortune exercised a marked action, sometimes for good and often for evil, on the destinies of his country, M. Emile de Girardin, or Lamothe, died this morning at eight o'clock. His mother, whose name he was alone legally entitled to bear, was a Vaudoise of the humblest rank. Her son's boyhood was passed in her country. He had in him the business-like money-making talent, clearness of head, and method of the Swiss. M. de Girardin, when he got on in the world, said that his mother was a Mdlle. Zagnan, a declaration which did not accord with his birth registration. The pedigree he gave himself after he dropped the name of Lamothe was the right one. He was the son of a Madame Dupuy, wife of a judge of the Cour Royal of Paris, and *nee* Zagnan, which would have made him the grandson of a former General of Louis XVI., who was a friend of Necker, and of a Swiss family like him. Be this as it may, he passed his youth in extreme poverty. The first money he earned was in a horse-breeding establishment, in which he came under the notice of the Duchesse de Berri. She was amused at his foppishness, which was combined with a keen intellect, and the air of a man of the world, and became his patroness. He had a way of putting truth in a striking form which contrasted with the insipid talk she was in the habit of hearing from courtiers.

M. de Girardin saw that under a parliamentary regime, and a Monarchy which was forced against its will to consult public opinion, journalism must become a great power, but nobody had confidence in him when he proposed to start a newspaper. His 'prentice hand he exercised on a *Journal des Modes*, which was started under the patronage of the Duchesse de Berri, and in conjunction with the Court milliner, a connection which later brought him into relations with Madame Gay, the mother of his future first wife. With the fall of the elder Bourbons his fashion paper collapsed. The epoch of Mercadet and Robert Macaire, of Guizot and primary instruction was approaching. M. de Girardin therefore broke out in two new places with a periodical (a cheap one) called *Le Voleur* and the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*. He then started *Le Musée des Familles* and the *Journal des Instituteurs Primaires*, which brought him into the heart of the Guizot circles, and led the way to the foundation of the first cheap daily paper published in France, whose political mission it was to combat M. Thiers. A large subvention was granted to it by the Guizot Administration, which enabled it to go on until it became enriched by advertisements and financial prospectuses. *La Presse* inaugurated that interdependence which exists between journalism and finance in Paris, and which led to the attacks on the editor by M. Armand Carrel, and the fatal duel that ended the life of this polemist. With the patronage of the Cabinet which he supported, M. de Girardin was able to become a deputy and to obtain the authorisation of the Count de Girardin to bear his name. The bargain was a curious one. He was to obtain a seat in Chamber of Peers for this nobleman, who in the return was to acknowledge him publicly as his son, and enable him to drop the name of Lamothe, which sounded ill when he was announced in salons, and was an obstacle to rapid progress in the world. M. de Girardin set out in life with a strong belief in the power of handsome and clever women. Although fond of money and alive to its power, he married a young lady brought up in extreme poverty, Delphine Gay, because she was endowed with literary talent, a beautiful person, and a phenominally fine head of blond hair. Lamartine in his Souvenirs gives a description of the "wretched den," these words are his, in the Rue Gaillon, in which the courtship took place. She become a directing influence in the salons of Paris, and had a literary circle of her own in the Chaussee d' Antin, to which Hugo Lamartine, Alphonso Karr, Balzac, Berryer, Ary Scheffer, Eugene, Sue, and Ponsard belonged. She received in a white muslin dress, loosely made, and, to show of the beauty of her fair hair and complexion and to keep off dark-skinned rivals, had the walls hung with pale green. The literary partnership between her and M. de Girardin was of the closest kind, and she in her letters annoyed those whom he attacked in the Chambers, while she praised all those whom he was engaged to defend. Her boudoir was no literary Bohemia. She was aristocratic in her tastes, and hated everything popular; but after the Empire which M. de Girardin, more than anybody else, aided in restoring, appeared on a solid basis, she did not, to her honour be it said, join with him after his short exile in 1852 in rallying to it. Her heart seemed to go out of her when the illustrious men amongst whom she lived wrote with difficulty, and whatever strength remained to her was spent in visiting Victor Hugo at Guernsey.

The second wife of M. de Girardin, from whom he separated nine years ago, was also beautiful and a leader of fashion. She was the morganatic daughter of a German Grand Duke, and nourished the prospect of a match between her daughter and the Prince Imperial. After his child's death at Biarritz, M. de Girardin, who felt that the Empire was now solid, began to fight it. He was condemned for a newspaper article in the *Liberte*, which he founded for the purpose of taking the wind out of the sails of the Democratic opposition, to pay a fine of 5,000 francs. For a long time afterwards he spoke of himself as the "Condamne du 5 Mars," but he soon made peace with the Emperor, who saw the growing power of the *Liberte*, and to obtain its support in the Plebiscitary campaign, and in the war he long had intended to wage with Prussia, agreed to make him a Senator. The decree according him that dignity was signed when the Empire fell. M. de Girardin was not farsighted, but had extraordinary quickness

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and good judgment in discerning signs of coming storm, and in forming an opinion on a situation or current of public feeling. His voice became very loud as the storm began to rise in 1848, in 1869, and after the 16th May. In 1870 he raised the cry of "A Berlin," and laid a heavy wager that the French soldiers would soon be there. Latterly he promoted with no less ardour the expedition to Tunis at the instigation of a financial group. He also thought that France was growing too tame-spirited, too like a barn-door fowl, and that the burning of a little powder would stir her blood and strengthen her fibres. The immediate cause of M. de Girardin's death was hemiplegy. For two or three years his physical tone was low, and at dinner-parties he took no part in conversation. The Graux scandal affected him greatly. He went to the south with the intention of settling in Italy, and stayed a week or so at Bordighera, where he got tired of inactivity; but in his idleness he conceived a plan for immensely augmenting his fortune by promoting a scheme for turning the Gulf of Juan into a French Portsmouth. His head was full of this project when he returned; but Tunis diverted him from it.

The malady of which he died attacked him ten days ago as he was leaving the Circus, where he had been passing the evening. It numbed his left side, and he did not in trying to walk feel the ground under him. However, he was able to get to his carriage, and, when he returned to his mansion to ascend unassisted to his bedroom. Towards morning the morbid symptoms became graver. His doctor on seeing him felt that death was upon him, but encouraged him to hope in his strong constitution. In a few days there was a slight improvement, and the patient wrote a note, which he sent to the *France*, alleging his illness as an excuse for not answering letters addressed to him. Yesterday he could raise his hand a little, and was very hopeful. At eleven another attack prostrated him, paralysing the muscles of the lungs and throat. However he was able to call for more air. The doctor saw that death was approaching, and said so. Slow suffocation began. At three in the afternoon the patient said to his son and daughter-in-law that he was lost, and that it was fearful to think of the prolonged agony that had set in. He would have preferred sudden death. In the evening he mustered strength to ask what news from Tunis. Later he gasped the words, "Death, death." A priest was fetched at dawn, but he only recited prayers at the bedside of the dying journalist, in which he was joined by the Marquis and Marquise de Girardin. At eight there was only pulsation in the wrist and heart. In fifty minutes more life had altogether gone out. Many of the evening papers, and ofcourse *La France*, are in deep mourning for the prince of journalists M. de Girardin attributed his success as an editor to his logic and his accessibility. He received every one who called on him to offer a plan or suggestion, and was patient in listening to bores, because he wanted to gauge the average folly of the public, no less than its average intelligence.

FEMININE TACT.

If we take up either domestic life, or business life, or the various organisations in which men and women gather, it is not apparent that women are more adroit or more skilful, or that they have nicer discernment or better perceptions than men. We are afraid, indeed, that an impartial examination of the evidence will show that, instead of men being more insensible and less adroit than women, they distinctly exhibit in important things a superior skill. This is rather a bold defiance of accepted notions, but let us scan the evidence and see. It is notorious that much the greater number of domestic quarrels originate among the women of the family. The altercations and differences that so frequently exist between families united by marriage are almost always on the side of the women. Men are dragged in and become partisans in the warfare; but gauntlets are commonly first exchanged between the ladies. Assuredly, if tact is a quality desirable in the drawing-room as a sort of social buffer, smoothing sharp angles and softening collisions, the very field for it is the domestic hearth, where the unapt word, the ill-considered retort, or the loss of self-command is so productive of mischief. Can it be asserted that in this domain women, as a class, have more tact than men? Is peace between husband and wife more often maintained by the wise repression, the soft answer, the skilful word, the adroit evasion of an issue, on the part of wives than of husbands? If we, Asmodeus-like could peep beneath the roofs of houses, which sex would we find most freely occupied in nagging? Which would we discover most commonly taking offence at the casual word? Which would be showing a superior skill in meeting and turning the dangerous little things that arise hourly in every circle? In that tact which teaches us when to hold our tongues and when to speak, what to see and what not to see, we suspect that the masculine part of the community may claim some little pre-eminence. Of course, we are generalising here. We have all met with sweet-tempered wives and brutal husbands; but among the average right-intentioned people it is a deficiency of tact that so often causes collisions, and this deficiency is at least common with both sexes. Young women are very skilful in managing their lovers, but many of them too frequently lose their skill when they come to manage their husbands. It is the lack of tact on the part of women that sets clique against clique in congregations and in church societies of all kinds, that causes almost all associations organised by women to break up in differences that keep so many people in hot water in family hotels and boarding-houses, or wherever lovely woman predominates. It is to a lack of tact that we owe the traditional mother-in-law. Fathers-in-law have no bad reputations anywhere; may we not say this is because they have too much tact to interfere, too much tact to take notice of trifles, too much tact to be fussy and irritating in matters that would be wisely left alone? It has been shrewdly doubted whether clubs would be possible with ladies—not merely because they have not the club disposition, but because they cannot abide together without getting into hostile divisions. It takes a good deal of tact to meet daily on familiar and equal terms with numerous persons and keep all irritating things out of sight. The club is possible in the hightest civilisation only because nothing but the self-repression that comes of the highest social training permits men of diverse interests and tastes to come together harmoniously. The club affords an excellent test of tact; and if men are better adapted than women for club life, if they can live together in this way without collisions, they have established the possession of tact more effectually than anything establishes it for woman.—*Appleton's Magazine* (*U. S. A.*)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucido at very moderate prices.
No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	,, 24 ,, ,,	
9½" by 4"	,, 28 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 34 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 33 ,, ,,	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	,, 43 ,, ,,	,, 23 ,,

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Wokrs, Howrah.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
"THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 ,,	,, 50
12 ,,	,, 60
14 ,,	,, 75
16 ,,	,, 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per impl. gallon. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
X RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 8
SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.
TERMS—Cash with order.
For further particulars and terms to Trade and messes, apply to
CAREW & Co., Ld.,
ROSA, N. W. P.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.
Rosa, N. W. P., 28th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The sale of 5 boilers on 23rd instant, at Chinchpogly at the Mill premises of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is stopped (the same being sold.)

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1881, at 11 a. m., at the Moatwell Chowky, on the Esplanade, the following unserviceable store, &c., consisting of mathematical instruments, theodolites of sizes by Everests, Wingates, and Schmalcalders Y levels, theodolite and level stands, circumferenters, achromatic telescope, building materials, consisting of old door and window shutters, rafters, planks, scantlings, &c., &c., and a lot of miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

A few lots of household furniture, such as camp table in 2 pieces, writing washing and dressing tables, chairs, almirah, camp cot, looking-glass, sideboard, whatnots, clothes and gown presses, bath tubs, towel horse, &c., &c., the property of R. P. Burton, Esq.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome new English built Victoria Park Phaeton.
1 pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, the property of J. Fachiri, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, very quiet, has been ridden by a lady, the property of General Burrows, proceeded to Europe.
1 Handsome young bay Arab horse.
1 do. grey do.
1 Handsome chesnut Deccan pony, 13¼, a fast and capital fencer, and believed to be quite sound.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome English-built C-spring buggy, a handsome iron grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of Charles Banks, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable platedware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties near the Mazagon Manufacturing Co. in Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Jenangirjee Davur and Edulje Sorabjee Davur, the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody, deceased, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture Mortgage, dated 27th January, 1879, the following valuable landed properties in two lots:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement six thousand and twenty-seven square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 68, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling, bungalow, outhouses, sheds, stable, heredi aments and premises standing upon a part of the said land or ground, together with the garden trees, plants, plantations, well and premises, which said messuage or bungalow, and premises, are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, situate in Mazagon, in Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and partly by a passage, on the west and north by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and now of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and on the south partly by a public road and partly by ground now or late of Government, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Education Society's School.

Lot No. 2.—At 5 p.m. on the same day. All that piece or parcel of hand or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or bungalow, and all other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Gunpower Road, in Mazagon, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement, one thousand and forty square yards, and six ninth of a square yard, which said piece or parcel is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 14, and new survey No. 3,700, and which said dwelling house, bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 95, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, on or towards the west by the property firstly hereinabove described, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Gun-powder Road, and which said dwelling house, bungalow, and premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. KNOTTS.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st May, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Durjee Dhunjee Bhugwan, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Crushnarao Ramchunder Dhurundhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of November, 1879.

All that the right, title, and interest of the said Crushnarao Ramchunder Dhurundhur in his undivided one-half equal share or moiety in all that piece of fazendarce ground, whereof Mr. Sadanund Trimbuck is the fazendar, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 21 and 21, and situate in the oart called or known by the name of Antoba Gosavi's oart near Lohar Chawl, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Sadanund Trimbuckjee, on the west by a passage of the said oart, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Luximon Coachman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 129 of 1881.
HAJEE SYDIC HUBIB vs. PEERBHOY ESSUBJEE
and another.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by consent of the parties in the above suit:—

148 bundles or baskets of dammer.
4850 pieces of sapan wood.
650 Singapore planks.
1250 do. do.
130 pieces of sapan wood.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

2 cases English made iron bedsteads.
Will be sold without reserve.

A lot of photographic kit comprising a stereoscopic camera with a pair of lenses and slides, double acromatic lense by Dalmeyre, Kinnear's camera and lense, printing frames, English glasses, diaphragms, ebonite bath, washing dishes, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Cope, comprising—

Gold watch, by J. Edward, with chain, gold rings, shirt studs, sleeve links, locket and chain, silver coins, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. T. Featherstone, comprising watch and guard, &c.

By order of Askuran Khengar and on account and at the risk of Manocklall Gunshamdass and Treecumdass Gunshamdass, trading under the name of Gunshamdass Roognathdass.

1 Brilliant ring.
1 Diamond Veno with Pearls.

By order of Sewjee Laljee and Mooljee Bhoolchund, and on account and at the risk of Manocklall Gunshamdass and Treecumdass Gunshamdass, trading under the name of Gunshamdass Roognathdass.

4 Diamond rings.
1 Diamond ear ornament with emerald pendant.

SALE OF BRILLIANTS.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

1 Packet containing 195 brilliants 55 3-12 Carats.
1 ,, ,, 125 ,, 53 1-16 ,,

On TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell Hill, behind the Government House, opposite the tank, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome chromolithographs, a chestnut country-bred riding pony 13 hands high, English gentleman's and child's saddles with bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. Bashford, Esq., chaging his residence, the same comprises rich star pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and egg frames, tea and coffee services, mustard and preserve pots, dish cover, muffin cover, napkin rings, table spoons and forks, fish knives and forks in mahogany case, coffee urn, best steel table cutlery, handsome carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, folding, work, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, drawing, easy, lady's, folding, rocking, reclining and Madras pattern arm chairs, drawing-room sofa couches, teapoys, toilet and tripod stands, Persian carpets, sideboard, dumbwaiter, table, wall and reading lamps, screen, iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes press wardrobe reclining couch, dressing glasses clothes baskets, handsome oleographs and water colour pictures, table ornaments bath and dispense room furniture, utensils, English gentleman's saddles with bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1. Chesnut country-bred riding pony, 13 hand high.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.

SALE OF A FIRE ENGINE.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, opposite Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned.

1 Fire Engine by Merryweather and Sons, Long Acre and York Road, Lambeth, London.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of piece-goods and twist at the godown of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY next, the 27th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quanty of grey white and colored piece-goods and twist in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a tent, at Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of A. F. Simpson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1881.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM INDIA TO BOSTON U. S. A.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. ADAMSON and RONALDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS from London to Boston, sailing regularly every ten or twelve days, and are prepared to issue through Bills of Lading from here to Boston, at rates of freight that include all transhipment charges, &c., in London.

Further particulars will be given on application.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1881.

TIGERS!

TIGERS!

TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT Per Case Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Per Case Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
35 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	31 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. * * * *	15 8
13 0	,, * * *	13 8
11 4	,, * *	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

16 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		16 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 78, Cumba 1 A. Hill.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key ,, 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless ,, 60.
In fine Silver case with key ,, 60.
In fine Silver case keyless ,, 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... ,, 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... ,, 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS,
PRISONS HALLS OFFICES &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	... 12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass			Rs. 70
,, 240	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	,, 130
,, 175	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	,, 60
,, 225	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	,, 85
,, 325	... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	,, 190
,, 365	... 24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	,, 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS
one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...... Rs. 85 to. Rs. 140

do	do on a gong ...	125	225
do	and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles		55	185

PALKI TIMEPIECES
(not striking) a number of choice designs...... 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.
} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ROGER AND GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do. F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
Do. F F	do.	,, 12-8	do.
Do. F F F	do.	,, 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8	per doz lb.
Do. F F	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do. F F F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	do.	,, 9-8	do.
Do. F F	do.	,, 10-0	do.
Do. F F F	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do. A W/1 American	do.	,, 18-0	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO....CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. .... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. .... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON ...... Do.
BARRIE & Co. .... MADRAS
TREACHER & Co. .... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. .... Do.
BIGGS & Co. .... BANGALORE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

BARBERA, Rs. 18; BAROLA, Rs. 20; MUSCADELA, Rs. 20; NEIRSTEINER, Rs. 22-8-0; PIS PORTER, Rs. 24; LAUBENSTEIMER, Rs. 21-8-0; UILLANGER, Rs. 21-8-0; POLUGAY, Rs. 22-8-0; PRESBURGO, Rs. 21-8-0. To be had only at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS............................ ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co.:—

FROM MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand		
"Extra dry"	Rs. 48	26
"Dry"	,, 48	
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints	,,	38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	,, 40	..
Sherry (Pale dry)	,, 27	..
Madeira	,, 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	,, 25	..
Do. Do. Citran	,, 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	,, 12	..
Brandy	,, 36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & Co., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	24
FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads	78	
Kilderkins	30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co.'s do. * * 2 stars	,, 20 0	
Do. do. * * * 3 stars	,, 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy * * * 3 stars	,, 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (4 doz. qts.) Rs. 5 4

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	,, 30 0	..
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	,, 30 0	..

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Médoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estèphe	,, 12 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, 35 0	..

STILL HOCK.
From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 22 0	..
Rüdesheimer	,, 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	..
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 8
Hochheimer	,, 39 8	,, 42 0
Marcobrunner	,, 40 0	,, 43 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 47 0	,, 50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 52 0	,, 55 0
Schloss Vollradser	,, 55 0	,, 58 0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
Chtâeau Yquem	,, 45 0	..

BITTERS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	...

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	...
Gold ,,	,, 30 0	...

GERMAN BEER.

St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	..
Pilsner	,, 5 0	..

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
April 1880.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,680
,, 1872 .... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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Age.	30	35	40	45
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